





# LAW REPORT.

**SPEECH of Mr Justice ASHURST, when he pronounced sentence on HENRY REDHEAD, in the Court of King's Bench on the 27th ult.**

Henry Redhead, otherwise Henry Yorke, you have been found guilty by a Jury of your country, on an indictment for a conspiracy, to traduce, vilify, and defame the Commons House of Parliament, and the Government of this realm, and to excite a spirit of discontent and sedition in the minds of his Majesty's liege subjects against the King and his Government of this realm; and for effectuating that purpose, the indictment states, that you caused a great number of persons, to the amount of 4000, or more, to assemble together in an open place, called the Castle Hill, at Sheffield, for the purpose of hearing divers scandalous and inflammatory speeches, resolutions, and writings, of and concerning the Commons House of Parliament, and the Government of this realm, proposed, uttered, published, and read; and that you did likewise propose, utter, and read the same, &c.

These are detailed in the indictment, and I shall not mention any thing further in particular about them for the present, because, perhaps, I may hereafter touch on them in the course of what I have to say.

This country is allowed, not only by English but by the ablest foreign writers on the subject of government, to enjoy the wisest and best formed system of government of any in the known world. Where the three different estates of the realm are so constituted and so counterpoised as to be mutual checks on each other; and if any one link of the chain of Government is to be destroyed by its being taken away, the whole system must be dissolved. If you could effect this, it would be great arrogance in you, who stand forth as a principal leader in this business, if you think you can produce another constitution, more excellent, or in any degree comparable with the present. But I entirely acquit you of that arrogance, for after the dissolution of the present constitution, you want nothing but a state of total anarchy and confusion. As far as one may judge from your writings, one must suppose this is what you would wish. There is one passage to this effect stated in the indictment. "The Governments of Europe (meaning among others the Government of this country), present no delectable symmetry to the contemplation of the philosopher, no enjoyment to the satisfaction of the citizen. A vast, deformed, and cheerless structure, the frightful abortion of haste and usurpation, presents to the eye of the beholder no systematic arrangement, no harmonious organization of society. Chance, haste, faction, tyranny, rebellion, massacre, and the hot inclement action of human passions, have begotten them. Utility has never been the end of their institution, but partial interest has been its fruit. Such abominable and absurd forms, such jarring and dissonant principles, which chance has scattered over the earth, cry aloud for something more natural, more pure, and more calculated to promote the happiness of mankind."

And afterwards you go on—"It must be granted that this experience is important, because it teaches the suffering nations (meaning this nation among others), of the present day, in what manner to prepare their combustible ingredients, and humanists in what manner to kindle them, so as to produce with effect that grand political explosion, which, at the same time that it buries despotism, already convulsive and agonizing, in ruins; may raise up the people to the dignity and sublime grandeur of freedom."

One can make no other inference from this, than that you wish to reduce this and the other countries of Europe to their primitive chaos, as to all political Government; in order that you may effectuate your purpose, you choose to select the House of Commons for your first attack, knowing that if you could overthrow one branch of the Legislature, there must be an end to the whole constitution. But that I may not misrepresent your meaning, I shall state your own words:

"Citizens, I repeat my former assertion. Go on as you hitherto have done in the culture of reason. Disseminate throughout the whole of your country that knowledge which is so necessary to man's happiness, and which you have yourselves acquired. Teach your children and your countrymen the sacred lessons of virtue, which are the foundations of all human polity. Teach them to respect themselves, and to love their country; teach them to do unto all men as they would that they should do unto them, and their love shall not be confined to their country, but shall extend to the whole human race. When such a revolution of sentiment shall have dispersed the mists of prejudice; when by the incessant thunderings from the press, the noblest cottage of our country (meaning Great Britain), shall be enlightened, and the Sun of Reason shall shine in its fullest meridian over us (meaning the people of this country), shall recommend the five hundred and fifty-eight Gentlemen of St Stephen's Chapel (meaning the House of Commons), to go about their business."

It must be said the preface and the conclusion do not well accord; but I suppose you thought it necessary to ornament the preface with a little gilding of morality, before you proceeded to so desperate a conclusion. But the misfortune is, the gilding is so thin, it is easily seen through, for you speak out clearly and distinctly in the conclusion, so that no one can possibly mistake your meaning. One of the means by which you wished to bring the Commons House of Parliament into odium with the public was, by considering of a petition to Parliament, which, if it was presented, you knew would be rejected, and by that means to inflame and stir up the minds of his Majesty's subjects. The object of the petition was, to shorten the duration of Parliaments, and to procure a general representation of the people. The petition was accordingly presented and rejected, you well knowing it would, and well might you know, for a thing so absurd and unpracticable as a general representation no man in his senses could suppose Parliament would assent to. So long ago as the reign of Henry VI. now above three centuries, the accomplishment of such a measure was found to be impracticable. (See the preamble to the statute of 5th Henry VI. c. 7. which was read by his Lordship.) This provision has now obtained for near 350 years, and if this grievance of a general representation was much felt in those early times, what would be the case now, when I suppose the population of the country has increased nearly in a tenfold proportion? Elections at present are often attended with more tumult and disorder than were to be wished. But if the system of universal suffrage were to be adopted, Parlia-

ment would be filled with none but the leaders of faction, and sober men would not dare to give their suffrage, but at the peril of their lives. This therefore would make but a very small addition to the liberties of England. I give you credit for having understanding to know the impracticability of such a measure; and yet you, Henry Yorke, are rash enough to call out in the most insolent and daring manner, that the people ought to demand universal representation as a right, and not petition for it as a favour. Oh, daring licentiousness of the present times, beyond the example of former ages! And it is not a single accidental riot, but it is now become a system, and may be clearly perceived in different parts of the kingdom. Evil-minded men are in concert with each other, and co-operating on the same point; namely, seditiously and industriously studying to find out pretences to turn every thing into anarchy and confusion. You have made use of the topic of universal representation, merely for the purpose of sedition. Some others of your friends and associates in London have made choice of another; namely, to clamour against the war, and to demand peace. On the first day of the present session of Parliament, they offered the most daring insult to our most Gracious Sovereign, and even made an attempt on his life; on that life so dear to the heart of every true Englishman. Was this the way to procure peace with our enemies? The best way of obtaining so desirable an object, is by preserving peace and unanimity at home. It seems high time that some expedient should be thought of, and that Parliament should take proper measures to put a stop to this daring licentiousness. Parliament has taken the subject into their consideration. I do not at present know what their regulations may be, though I doubt not but that they will be such as are salutary and necessary.

To the natural body, when labouring under violent and desperate disease, strong remedies must be applied. So it is with the body politic; and I know no disease more dangerous than lawless licentiousness. The first and principal end of Government is Order. The very term Government implies it; for that could not be called Government that had no laws that could enforce order. But liberty and order ought always to go hand in hand; and may well be made consistent with each other; and, indeed, order is the best and greatest support of true liberty; and as we find, by daily experience, that order cannot be maintained, such regulations must be made as will preserve order, or else all true rational liberty is at an end. For liberty, truly defined, is not the power of doing what every man chuses; but, of doing what every man chuses, provided his actions be not injurious to others, or inconsistent with the laws. This is true and rational liberty.

I have ever held it as a maxim, that licentiousness is the greatest foe to liberty, and whatever laws tend to restrain it, are the most friendly to liberty. You, and men of your description, clamour against the laws, and for this plain reason, that they tie up your hands from doing mischief, which either the law nor liberty ever meant you should.

You are now brought here to receive the due rewards of your crimes, and happy is it for you, in one respect, perhaps, that you are; for let me tell you, that you are bordering very close on the verge of treason; and it is well for you that you are stopped in your career. The Court must pass a sentence as may deter unwary men from falling into the same unhappy situation. At the last time the Court had in some degree attended to what your Counsel had stated, namely, that your meaner since that time has been more proper at more decent, and therefore we shall not order infamous punishment; but a punishment, and that at a mild one, must be inflicted. This Court therefore doth order and adjudge, that you pay a fine of 2000. to the King; that you be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county of Dorset for the space of two years, and at the end of that period, should find sureties for your good behaviour for the term of seven years, yourself in 10000. and two sureties 2500. each, and that you be further imprisoned till such fine be paid, and such sureties found as aforesaid.

## BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

It may be somewhat gratifying to an English reader to learn what is the opinion of the best informed in America, respecting the relative situation of the two countries at the present important period. The following extracts are made from an able appeal the people of the United States on the subject of late treaty, which has appeared in a succession of papers in the Columbian Herald of Charleston:—

"It was the public opinion the last year, and is an opinion still maintained among one description of Americans, that Great Britain has been too humbled by France, that she will consent to make great sacrifices for the purpose of securing peace and commerce with this country. It is also believed by many people, that the kingdom is upon the point of an internal revolution; and that holding in our hands the power of sequestrating the debts of her citizens, we command, at all times, peace and favourable treatment."

"All these opinions, though unquestionably erroneous, have contributed to raise the public expectation, respecting the success of the treaty, to an unwarrantable pitch."

"With respect to the humbled condition of Great Britain, where are the proofs? That her land forces were defeated and cut to pieces the last campaign, undeniable; and there is no question that any combat by land would be decided in favour of France. The numbers, the discipline, and the enthusiasm of the French forces on land, render them irresistible. But the best troops and the best discipline, without other resources, will not maintain the greatness of a kingdom for any length of time."

"France now supports her armies mostly upon her conquered countries. Her finances are exhausted; and what is, if possible, a more serious evil, her internal dissensions debilitate her foreign operations. A late letter from the Cape mentions the loss of her army was destroyed in the Netherlands, retains all her activity and resources. Her territories have not been the seat of war, her land has been under cultivation, her manufactures have been carried on as usual, her goods are exported nearly as cheap, and in nearly the same quantities, as in the time of peace; her Government retains its vigour, and her navy, notwithstanding a scarcity of seamen, still rules the

mistress of the ocean. The commerce of Great Britain, though a little impaired, still exceeds that of any other country; and the Government has not been compelled to distress her trade to man her navy. Where there is a pressing necessity for so violent a step, that country, by stopping her merchantmen for a time, would bring upon the ocean a fleet superior to any that has ever appeared under one command. But Great Britain has not yet been compelled to adopt this ruinous expedient; she has not materially impaired her commerce by impressing seamen—she has not intrenched upon the capital stock of her husbandmen and manufacturers. Her debt has indeed been augmented; but still immense sums of money are offered, and the only question with Government is, whose money shall be received on loan; for the competitors are numerous. Such is the monied capital of that country, and such the resources, that Great Britain will probably be able to carry on the war longer than any other power."

"Nor is the idea of an approaching revolution well founded. Ireland may perhaps give trouble; but the Government of Britain has seldom ever been supported by a more numerous and powerful majority of the people. The private affections in England and Scotland gave some uneasiness for a time; but the moment Government called for a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, it was granted, and the Executive power dissipated all private societies with their plans of revolution. The ease with which this whole business was conducted, certainly does not mark either fear or weakness in the Administration of the Government of Great Britain."

"Where, then, is the ground for supposing Great Britain in a distressed state of humiliation, compelling her to make sacrifices to the United States?"

"On the contrary, Great Britain, at this moment, maintains as commanding an attitude among the powers of the earth, as at any former period. All hopes of the Americans, founded on an opinion of the depressed state of that nation, are wholly delusory. Nor can we expect any thing from the generosity or good will of the British or any other nation. National generosity is a mere phantom of the imagination. It is to the interest, or, at most, to the justice of a nation we must address ourselves; and no nation will make concessions beyond what these require. We are not in a situation to command any foreign nation to enforce our claims, or to compel the exercise of justice."

"One of the most successful weapons, ever wielded by the coalition of disappointed men, is furnished them by the present war in Europe. The combination of powers against France, which we all reprobate, is said to be a combination against liberty in general, and if France should fail of success, it is said we shall be the next object of attack."

"This is a mere suggestion of our restless men, to alarm your fears, and drive you, if possible, from your neutral ground into hostilities. The suggestion was first made by the late French Minister, whose mission to this country was for the express purpose of flattering, intriguing, or forcing you into the war. His instructions are clear and explicit on this point."

"That Minister was displaced, and his views counteracted by the firmness of our President, seconded by the Northern States. But the party which originally rallied under that man still exists, and forms a league, co-extensive with the United States, connected in all its parts, and acting by a single impulse. But in America, faction has assumed consistency and system—it is a conspiracy perpetually existing—an opposition organized and disciplined, for the purposes of defeating the regular exercise of the constitutional powers of our Government, whenever a measure does not please the secret leaders of the confederacy."

"Judge Rutledge of Carolina, has, on this subject, uttered the filiest expressions that ever fell from human lips. 'Britain (says he) is hoping for peace, on whatever terms France may grant it: she is reduced to the last gasp, and were America to seize her by the throat, she would expire in agonies at her feet.'"

"A man must be little less than insane to utter such absurdities, especially at a moment when Great Britain possesses more actual resources, the sinews of war, than all the other powers at war, even France included. And no man but an insolent debtor, who hates his creditor, because he has injured him, would wish to see a great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial nation expiring in agonies. Whatever be the injuries Great Britain has done this country, it is not for the interest of mankind that she should be blotted out of existence. In no country on the earth do the American merchants find more good faith, fair dealing, and convenient credit, than among British merchants—no creditors are more indulgent to debtors than the British—and no country on the earth finds extensive credit more useful than the United States."

"No period of our political life has been more critical—more deserving of more temper on the part of the people, and of more prudence and firmness on the part of our Executive."

"One party wishes to draw closer our alliance with France, even at the hazard of war with all the world. Our Government and its supporters with perfect neutrality towards all the powers at war—they wish for strict justice and impartiality to be preserved towards all parties, and they wish for friendly intercourse with all—in fine, they wish for uninterrupted peace."

"When parties are thus marshalled, it behoves all good men to determine on which side they will range themselves. One or the other must prevail; and on the final prevalence of one or the other of those parties, are suspended the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the United States."

General PAOLI yesterday did homage to the KING as his subject. The General is not to return to Corsica, but will spend the remainder of his life in England.

Mrs BOWEN, the wife of an Attorney in Carey Street, is appointed wet-nurse to the expected heir of these realms.

A late letter from the Cape mentions the loss of the leading boat of the detachment sent from the Cape to co-operate with the military; the command- ing officer of the detachment, and all on board the ship, were killed.

The French settlements at Mauritius will suffer materially by the fall of the Cape; ships under neutral flags carried on a constant and lucrative trade between those places during the whole course of the war, notwithstanding a scarcity of seamen, still rules the

## BLOND'S MARINE LIST.

FRIDAY—JAN. 1.

Captain John O'Brien, of the *Thomas and Mary*, from Cadiz to Dublin, on Tuesday the 19th inst. lat. 48. 46. N. lon. 11. 14. W. fell in with the *Concord* of London. Capt. Vinten, from Oporto to London, with wines, dismasted, her gun-walks even with the water: she was dismasted on Thursday the 10th inst. while lying under her forefall: she shipped a sea which carried away her masts, and every thing on deck, except two men, which Capt. O'Brien took on board his vessel. They had been on the after part of the vessel for nine days.

The *Boa Visore*, Gomez, from St. Ubes to Limerick, is totally lost in Killbaha Bay, in Ireland.—Fourteen men drowned.

The *Martha and Ann*, Cook, from Limerick to Dublin; and the *Katty*, Dinean, from Limerick to Liverpool, are supposed to be lost in a gale of wind, on the 18th inst. near Scattery.

The *Grape*, Underwood, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is wrecked near Beethaven—Six of the crew drowned; about 50 bags cotton saved.

The *Ann*, Lampert, from Dublin to Oporto, is lost on the coast of Spain.

The *Perseverance*, Delano, from Liverpool to Boston, foundered at sea.—The crew saved by the *Jane*, Gardiner, and carried to New York.

The *Elizabeth*, Commis, from Dublin to Cadiz, is taken by the French, and sunk.

The *Hercules*, Wood, from New York to London, is on shore near Falmouth.

The *Orion* man of war is arrived at Portsmouth from Quiberon Bay.

The *Galata* frigate and *Hope* lugger, with a fleet from Quiberon, are arrived at Plymouth.

The *Hinde* frigate, with a fleet for the Downs, and the *Aquilon* frigate and *Albion* sloop for the eastward, are sailed from Plymouth.

The *Pamet* Apollaphar, Russian man of war, is arrived at Deal from the North Seas.

The *Active* packet, Clement, from the Windward Islands in 36 days; and the *Countess of Leicester* packet, from Jamaica in 9 weeks, are arrived at Falmouth.

Deal, Dec. 31.—Remain the *Venerable*, *Republic*, *Leopard*, *Glanton*, *Madras*, and *Emerald* men of war; the *Brilliant* frigate; also a Russian frigate.

Winds at Deal,  
Dec. 29. S.W. blows hard. 30. N.W. 31. S.W.

## LONDON—JANUARY 1.

Dispatches were received, we understand, at the Admiralty on Wednesday night from Rear-Admiral CHRISTIAN. They are dated on Saturday last, and they state that the fleet had been again dispersed in a gale of wind, and that only ninety-five ships were in company with the Admiral. The south-westerly winds had prevented the ships from making any from the 18th to the 26th ult. and on Saturday they were still in lat. 49. long. 11. 27.

In addition to the above intelligence a letter from Cowes, mentions the arrival of a schooner that fell in with a part of the West India fleet. She spoke one of the ships, the *Ponborne East Indiaman*, in lat. 49. 15. long. 10. 3. and received for information, that on the 24th December at 1 P. M. the *Ponborne* separated from the convoy in a hard gale from the W. by S. Three ships were in company with the *Ponborne*.

At 8 A. M. on the same day, the schooner saw seven more ships, which the supposes were part of the West India fleet.

It is some satisfaction to know that the position of the fleet is so clear of the land, as not to be alarming on account of the danger of shipwreck. From the direction of the winds, there is every reason to hope that all the scattered ships are safe, though no doubt many of them have returned into port.

Admiral GARDNER is to set sail to-day from Portsmouth with the

Royal George,	Queen,
Sans Pareille,	Triumph,
St Just,	AND
Valiant,	Bellerophon,

for the purpose of rendering every assistance to Rear-Admiral CHRISTIAN, if he should be able to fall in with him.

The levee at St James's on Wednesday began at one, and was not over till near three o'clock.

The KING never appeared in better health, nor in higher spirits, which very agreeably disappointed many of his friends, who did not expect to see him so well.

The PRINCESS OF WALES takes the air daily in Hyde Park, in a style becoming her dignified character, viz. in a coach drawn by a set of bays, with two *avant couriers*, and two out-riders behind: This princely exhibition attracts a considerable number of fashionable spectators daily.

Tuesday was the last day allowed for payment of the Omnium in full, so as to be allowed the discount. Seven hundred thousand pounds were paid into the Bank on that day; making in the whole the sum of three millions eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds already paid in of this year's loan.

Yesterday the Commissioners for liquidating the national debt changed their course of purchase, and bought Three per Cent. Reduced instead of Four per Cent. Annuities.

At a meeting of the subscribers in Mr MORGAN's list to enable him to bid for the loan, held at GARRAWAY'S Coffee-house yesterday—it was the unanimous opinion, that it would be improper for Mr MORGAN, as a confidential agent, to produce his list, as the purpose for which it was formed is now at an end, he having been precluded from bidding for the loan.

Earl STANHOPE has caused a terrestrial globe, of extraordinary dimensions, to be constructed, for the rational amusement of his leisure hours: It is no less than fifteen feet and eight inches in circumference.

The 7th of this month was the day appointed for the Austrian troops to take possession of Cracow and its palatinate.

General KRAY is an officer of great experience, who entered at a very early period of life into the service of the EMPEROR. He was a fellow-adventurer from Ireland with the late General DALTON, Governor of the Netherlands, in the year 1787. His original name was CREAIGN, but not being a man of letters, he cared not how they spelt it.

General WARTENSLEBEN, among military men, has the reputation of being the best officer of cavalry in Europe.

Lieutenant STRATTEN, late of the *Crescent* frigate, has been tried by a court martial at Plymouth, and sentenced to be dismissed the ship, and put at the bottom of the list. He was made in the year 1790, and there were upwards of 1000 Lieutenants junior to him.



Two vessels, which some days since arrived off Yarmouth, were erroneously represented to be the Hamburg packets. Two mails yet remain due.

Report, however, still keeps its ground of an action having been fought on the 11th or 12th of December, the consequences of which are said to have been highly favourable to the Austrian arms. A Danish vessel from Rotterdam is made to have brought a confirmation of this. All those neutral rumours we deem of such equivocal gender, as to deserve little credit. The last intelligence from France is yet of an older date than that from Hamburg.

A Leeward Island mail has this morning arrived, brought to Falmouth by the Active packet in 36 days—the accounts by which, we understand to be of a mixed nature: No particulars however have yet transpired, otherwise than by imperfect verbal report; the letters are not yet delivered. It is however generally understood that affairs are in an improving state, particularly at St Vincent's and several other islands—at Grenada, not so.

Wednesday morning arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth by the Countess of Leicester packet, Capt. Don, in nine weeks.

The letters and papers brought from Jamaica are not expected to be received in town before Monday or Tuesday, as the vessel is at present undergoing a fumigation.

The Scorpion sloop from Jamaica, is arrived at Bermuda. During her cruise she captured the Victoire French privateer, of 16 guns and 72 men; the Egalite, 10 guns 50 men; Sans Pareil, of 4 guns and 36 men, with powder and dispatches from Gaudaloupe to Port-au-Paix; the Republican privateer, of 4 guns and 35 men; and l'Hirondelle privateer, of 10 guns and 50 men. The Scorpion also recaptured the Mercury, of Glasgow, for Jamaica, with dry goods.

General DOYLE and some of the officers employed on the expedition to Isle Dieu have landed at Plymouth. The General came home in the Galathea frigate, on board of which was Commodore WARREN, an officer who has an equal claim to the public esteem and gratitude with any Gentleman who has been employed during the present war. The troops are on board Admiral HARVEY's fleet, and are daily expected.

Yesterday morning his MAJESTY, accompanied by the Prince of WALES, and attended by Lord CATHCART, General HARCOURT, Colonels MANNERS and GARTY, rode to Englefield Green, to review the Irish Carabineers, lately come from abroad.—The Prince of WALES's regiment attended, to keep the ground.

Her MAJESTY, and PRINCESSES, took an airing to Frogmore.

The entertainment at the QUEEN's Lodge, this day, on account of the New Year, was on the most contracted scale. There was no Gala at the Castle, as heretofore, on the present occasion.

Official accounts are received at the Admiralty Office from the North Seas: Where the storms have been beyond all precedent in the remembrance of the very oldest mariner. The Comorandell, of 54 guns, Captain BUGH, after sustaining various attacks from the turbulent ocean, in which the lost her masts, and with them several of her best seamen, who were washed overboard, or carried off with the wrecks of the rigging, is got safe into Norway, where she must probably pass the winter.

The eldest son of the unfortunate FAYETTE is in America, and with Mr WASHINGTON, who has adopted him conjointly with a nephew of his own: he was born in America, and is named WASHINGTON FAYETTE.

**COWES—Dec. 31.**  
In the catalogue of human woes, which history records from the earliest period of the creation, we do not remember to have heard of one, equal in misery, to the following account, handed to us by a friend, on whose veracity we place the strictest reliance.

On Sunday last, 86 of the Somersetshire, and 29 of the Suffolk reduced fencibles, with five women, were put, at Jersey, on board a small vessel of 35 tons burden, called the John and Elizabeth, William Mitchell master, belonging to Cowes, to return to England.

In the passage they had much tempestuous weather, and on Tuesday night, being not far distant from land, a most violent hurricane came on, and continued with such force, that the master, seeing inevitable destruction by running ashore if he steered his course, put his vessel about and endeavoured to lay to. In this position, every sea passing over the deck, he judged it expedient for the safety of the vessel and lives on board, to batten down the hatches to prevent the water sinking her.

Dreadful alternative! for in a short time, from the numbers below, and being deprived of all air, many became delirious, and so frantic as to rob and maim each other. But here the tale of distress does not stop, which humanity shudders to relate.—On opening the hatches next morning, after the gale had subsided, 52 miserable disfigured victims to suffocation and rage, preferred themselves to the unhappy suffering survivors.

Those who read this catastrophe, and bear in remembrance the fate of the unfortunate prisoners in the hole at Calcutta, may find some parallel in the excess of human wretchedness. This, charity inclines us to believe, arose from indiscretion and ignorance alone.

The master of the vessel has made an affidavit of the fact, before the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, at Cowes.

**PORTSMOUTH—Dec. 31.**

Arrived, his Majesty's ship Orion, and a great many transports, from Quiberon Bay. The whole British fleet sailed from the Bay the 27th instant, and were the next day dispersed in a gale of wind. Several of the transports, which are arrived here, have received damage. It is supposed many of the fleet are put into Falmouth and Plymouth.

About twelve or fourteen French fishing boats with natives of Isle Dieu are in the fleet; they left the island for fear of punishment from the Republicans, for the assistance given by them to the English.

This morning his Majesty's ship Astois, Capt. Sir Edward Nagle, came into this harbour from sea, with the loss of all her top-gallant-masts and main-topmast, which were carried away in a gale of wind.

It is reported, that his Majesty's ship Amythe, Capt. Alick, is lost on the Star.

Last week died, at his seat at Abbey-Milton, near Dorchester, the Right Hon. JOSEPH DAMER, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount Milton, and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland. His Lordship married the sister to the late Duke of Devonshire, by whom he has left two sons and one daughter; he is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son, member for Malton.

On Wednesday died at Hampstead, in his 80th year, MATTHEW BARTON, Esq. Admiral of the White.

This morning about three o'clock a dreadful fire broke out in Bow-street, opposite Covent Garden Theatre, which was not got under till it had consumed seven or eight houses.

A Tar that lately sat in the gallery during the representation of *Venice Preserved*, seemed much disappointed in not seeing a character he expected; but at length, unable to contain himself any longer, he exclaimed, "Where the devil is this *Venus*?"

Mr BAKER and the MASTER of the ROLLS expected to be included in the next *batch* of Irish Peers.

An epidemic affection now prevails among the fashionable females, called the *feather fever*, which creates a kind of light-headedness.

The French character is thus portrayed by Mr PRATT, and it is a very true one:—"Throw but a lure to the French; give them, in their deepest affliction, the slenderest clue, though no stronger than a filken thread; direct but their hearts to the remotest hope that the sunshine of happier and fairer days is, or may be, in reserve, and the present cloud, however obdurate, seems already to begin dispersing, and you will see them, as it were, come dancing from behind it."

A Sailor's wife has lately received a letter from Portsmouth, signifying that her husband had taken a French fleet, and was in pursuit of several others! Of a piece with this was a letter spoke of by the wife of a French sailor, a native of Gascony—"My husband (said she) is gone to sea again. The English, therefore, have nothing to do but take care of themselves, for he has vowed vengeance against them, and he was always as good as his word."

A friend of *Ab-r-ham*, who had not heard that he was hung in chains, happening to meet an old acquaintance a few days ago, inquired after him. "Oh! (quoth the other), he's very well; he keeps an ironmonger's shop on Wimbledon Common."

The following is copied from an Irish paper.

"To HERCULES LANGRISH, Esq.  
"Sir, you said, in the House of Commons, that in support of the present war, a man should part with his left guinea to secure the rest. I have followed your advice. I have parted with my left guinea, and I find that I can't get a single potatoe for the rest. Your advice, Sir, will oblige your humble servant,  
THADY O'DOWD."

**ORIGIN OF SCOTCH DANCING.**

John Macgregor Labe Buchanan, a quondam minister of the gospel in Scotland, who has taken the field in defence of the Highlanders, against Pinkerton, thus relates in his late publication on that subject:—

"Snorro Sturleison, an enlightened Icelandic historian of the 11th century, says, that the Celto-Cythians (the undoubted forefathers of the Scotch Highlanders), excelled in *lively dancing*, and that while young they accustomed their children to practise in company of the *young goats or kids*, by imitating of which they acquired their most favorite step.—Now, I have no doubt but the *step*, thus described by Snorro Sturleison is the same with that termed in the northern parts of Scotland, the *Highland Fling*; for when a missionary in those parts, I compared the Highland steps I had learnt of *Davy Niven* at the Scotch capital, with those of the *wild Highlanders* and their *kids*, and found them to be exactly of one origin—but they excelled me in the spring and agility of their step, as much so as I did them in other branches of knowledge."

STOCKS.			
Bank Stock	4 per cent. C.A. 85 1/2, 4 1/2		
3 per cent. Red. 68 1/2	5 per cent.		
3 per cent. Govt. 70 1/2, 70	Guineas 9 1/2, 10 pr.		
3 ditto Sardinia	Navv. Bills, 3 1/2 diffe.		
3 ditto Imperial	R.R. Bills, 12 1/2 diffe.		
	Eng. Tickets, 21s. 6d. 2 1/2 pr.		
No Business done this day on Stock Exchange.			

## THE EVENING COURANT.

### Edinburgh.

MONDAY—JANUARY 4.

The Hamburg mails still remain due; we are therefore, for the present, unable to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the reports which, have been circulated respecting the military operations on the continent.

Letters from on board Admiral CHRISTIAN's squadron, dated the 26th ult. state, that at that time only 95 ships were in sight; but as the weather was thick and hazy, it is probable that the remaining part of the fleet was at no great distance, though not discernible from the Admiral's ship. It was not known of any one being lost, nor have any accounts to that effect been received at the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral GARDNER, with seven sail of the line, was expected to put to sea on Thursday, for the purpose of rendering every assistance to Admiral CHRISTIAN.

The wind having come round to the northward, on Tuesday hopes are entertained that Rear-Admiral CHRISTIAN's fleet are proceeding on their voyage with more favourable prospects than have heretofore attended them.

Married, at Binny, the 1st instant, DAVID FALCONER of Carlourie, Esq. to Miss JANE STEWART, second daughter of the deceased Robert Stewart of Binny, Esq.

On Friday the 1st instant died here, Mrs ELIZABETH CLEGGHORN, widow of the deceased Mr James Hotchkis, Brewer in Edinburgh.

Died, at Carr in Strathpey, upon the 27th ult. Mrs GRACE GRANT, widow of the Rev. Mr Patrick Grant, late minister of Cromdale.

Died, at Inverkip, on Sunday 27th ult. JANET LYON, aged 98.

Letters from various parts of Ireland mention, that a greater quantity of grain has been sown in that island this season, than was ever known to be sown.

A melancholy accident happened on Thursday last near Poole, where several people had met to celebrate the last night of the year. In going home to Looshead, passing along a bridge, a young girl fell over and was unfortunately drowned.

We have formerly had occasion to mention various improvements which have been adopted by the managers of the *Charity Work-house* of this city. On Friday a new regulation commenced. Apartments having been fitted up in a clean and healthy style in the house in the neighbourhood, the children belonging to the Charity were placed in these apartments on Friday, the boys in one ward, and the girls in another, with teachers and proper attendants for each. By this means the youth will be kept entirely separate from the old and infirm, which is considered a very salutary regulation. The managers have also changed some of the articles of food formerly allowed, and substituted others more nourishing and healthy.

The following lines of GAY may, we trust, be truly applied to the present period:

Now, heav'n-born Charity, by blessings shed,  
Bid meagre Want uprear her sickly head:  
Bid this riv'ring limbs be warm, let Plenty's bowl,  
In humble roofs, make glad the needy soul.  
See, see, the heav'n-born Maid her blessings shed;  
Lo! meagre Want uprears her sickly head:  
Cloth'd as the naked, and the needy glad,  
While selfish Avarice alone is sad.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge is to be held, within their own Hall, Nether Bow, on Thursday the 7th January next, at two o'clock afternoon; when it is requested the members will attend.

**Complex Laws.**—When Lord Chief Justice Clayton took possession of his seat in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, he made a short speech upon his entering into office, by saying, "Gentlemen, your laws in this country are very extraordinary; for the more I read, the less I understand them."

To this ingenious declaration, a celebrated humorous practitioner in the Court replied, "My Lord, that is what we all complain of."

The storm on Monday night last, was severely felt at Greenock. The Elizabeth, from the Mediterranean, drifted from her moorings in the roads where she was performing quarantine. The Ohio, from New York, and several smaller vessels, were driven across the Frith to Ardmore hill. A schooner was driven from Gourcock roads, and an empty herring buss from Greenock was overlet on the bank. The buss was got off, and all the other vessels returned to safe anchorage except the Ohio, which went aground on Wednesday evening between Ardmore and Cardross Church. Though it blew hard on Wednesday night, it is hoped the will be got off without damage. The tide rose higher than the great tide in October last.

**AIR—DECEMBER, 31.**

On the night between Monday and Tuesday last, we had a tremendous gale of wind, which let in one of the highest tides remembered here these twenty years; on the morning of Tuesday a brig was driven on shore in Ballantrae bay; she is reported to be a Danish vessel, that had discharged her cargo in the Clyde. The crew are all saved, but it is feared the vessel will not be got off. On the same morning, three sloops were driven from their anchors in Lamall harbour, and forced on shore on the island of Lamall, and at the same time a small half-decked boat with herring and salt was driven to sea without any person on board, across the Frith to the Troon Point.

**GRANGEMOUTH—JAN. 1.**

This morning, between five and six o'clock, we had a very severe storm of wind and hail, accompanied with a most tremendous peal of thunder, and a very vivid flash of lightning, which being attracted by some iron on the main-topmast of the Thames, Pottinger (lying in our roads, bound for London) completely shattered both main and main-topmast, but fortunately did the vessel no other injury.

**DUBLIN—DECEMBER 30.**  
**COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.**  
MONDAY, Dec. 28.

John Leary, shoemaker in Liffey-street, was put on his trial for high treason. The prisoner pleaded—Not Guilty.

On the part of the prisoner seventeen of the panel were challenged, and put aside. The Jury was then sworn.

The indictment consisted of several counts, "charging the prisoner with compassing the death of the King, and adhering to his Majesty's enemies."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in opening the case on the part of the Crown, showed the existence of a dangerous conspiracy in this country, which had been entered into by an association of defenders, of whom the prisoner was a member.

William Lawler was called as a witness on the part of the Crown:—He repeated with great accuracy his former testimony on the trial of Weldon, as to the treasonable design of the conspirators (defenders). He said that he had frequently met the prisoner, and exchanged the sign and counter-sign of defenderism with him, by which he knew him to be a defender, though he was not present when he was sworn. He was several hours under examination, and was perfectly consistent in the whole of his evidence.

Several witnesses corroborated the evidence of Lawler.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, Mr McNALLY, counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury, and dwelt emphatically on the incredibility of Lawler as an irreligious man, to prove which he called several witnesses.

At nine o'clock at night the Court charged the Jury, who, after an hour's consultation, found a verdict of—NOT GUILTY.

The trial lasted twelve hours.

**LIMERICK—Dec. 26.**

Last night a most daring and unprovoked attack was made upon some of the Antrim regiment of militia in the Irish town, by some unknown ruffians, who, after most inhumanly stabbing three of them, and mistaking a man of the Tipperary regiment for one of the above, ran him through the body, and he now lies at the point of death.

**ARRIVED AT LEITH,**  
Jan. 4. Lion, Brown, from Aberdeen, goods—Ann's Increase, Bishop, from North Berwick, wheat—Betty, Robertson, from ditto, grain.

**SAILED,**  
Mon. 5th, for London, herring—Isabella, Gray, for Aberdeen, goods.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

This Day is Published,  
VOLUME I.—PART I.—OF THE  
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA;  
OR,  
DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE:  
To be completed in Fifteen Volumes Quarto.  
Price 10s. 6d. the Half Volume in Boards.

\* \* \* That the continued approbation with which this Work has been honoured by the Public, calls for the gratitude of the Proprietors and of the Editors, they readily acknowledge; and they wish to testify what they feel, not by vilifying rival Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, and boasting of the infinite superiority of their own, but by conscientiously exerting themselves to accommodate every class of readers, and to merit the favour which they have so generally obtained.

Sixteen Volumes and a half, or thirty-three Parts, of the Encyclopedia Britannica, are already in the hands of the Public; and from them an accurate judgment may be formed of what will be the excellencies and defects of the whole when completed. As a wish to have the work has been often expressed, in very flattering terms, by persons who thought not of subscribing at its commencement, it is from the desire of accommodating them, that the Proprietors have at a great expence reprinted the volumes already published.

Those, therefore, who are not at present Subscribers, and yet incline to become purchasers of the Encyclopedia Britannica, may have the first Thirty-three Parts delivered to them at once, on the 1st of April next, by applying to their Booksellers; or if they rather chuse to have them in succession, one of these Parts will be given out on the first day of every month from this date.

The remaining three Parts, which are yet in the hands of the Editors, will be published at the usual distance of time from each other.

Printed for A. BELL and C. M'FARQUHAR; and sold by all the Booksellers in Great Britain.  
Edinburgh, Jan. 1. 1796.

**CALEDONIAN HUNT.**  
THE MEMBERS are requested to meet at FORTUNE's upon Tuesday the 12th inst. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq. of Cavers, Preses. WM. & HENRY HAGART, Secretaries.

**MIDWIFERY.**  
DR HAMILTON, Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, will begin his SPRING COURSE OF LECTURES on Monday, Feb. 1. And, on Monday the 8th of February, he will OPEN a CLASS for the INSTRUCTION of MIDWIVES.

**BOUNTY TO SAILORS.**  
A FEW SAILORS being still wanting for one of the Countess sailing Men for the Navy in terms of the late act of Parliament, great bounties will be given to SEAMEN, and high bounties even to LANDSMEN, entering as volunteers in the Navy. A few hands are now only wanted, therefore no time is to be lost by those intending to enter. Application may be made to Capt. Norris, North Leith, or at Stewart's Tavern, Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh.

**TO CONTRACTORS FOR ROADS.**  
PERSONS willing to contract for widening and making the *Whiting Road* from Newhaven, till it joins the Leith and Queensferry road, conform to a plan to be seen in the hands of the overseer, Mr Mawer, at Dalry, may lodge offers with Mr Balfour of Pilrig, or at the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinburgh, on or before the 20th inst.

**COWS STRAYED.**  
TWO SMALL BLACK COWS strayed from Colington on Wednesday last. Any person who can give information of them to David Wight at Colington, or James Ferguson at Viewfield, will be suitably rewarded.  
Colington, Dec. 29. 1795.

**PARTNERSHIP TO BE DISSOLVED.**  
Montreal, Jan. 1. 1796.  
AS the Partnership in the Wine Trade, carried on here under the firm of Messrs ALEX. GREGG and COMPANY, is soon to be dissolved, it is requested that all persons who at present stand indebted to that Company will, as soon as convenient, make payment of their accounts, in order that the affairs of the said Company may be brought to a speedy settlement.

**TO BE LET OR SOLD.**  
THAT LODGING at the Head of Burnet's Close, HIGH STREET, being the 4th and attic storey, possessed by Mr James Cunningham baker, the proprietor. The house consists of a dining-room 22 feet by 18—the drawing-room 16 feet by 15—six bed-rooms, three bed-closets, kitchen, cellars, and other conveniences. May be seen every lawful day.

**A FARM TO LET IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.**

To be let for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered into at Whitsunday 1796.  
THE FARM OF MAINS OF PEEBLES, in the parish of St Vigeans, with the mansion-house, garden, and Offices. The farm is within three English miles of Arbroath, consists of about 89 acres, in excellent order, and all inclosed and subdivided, the greater part of which has been in the natural possession of the proprietor for many years, and has all been lined or marked. About 24 acres are at present in grass, laid down crops 1794 and 1795, besides pasture. The mansion-house is large and commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family. The Offices are all slated, and as complete and substantial as could be wished for.

The proprietor, at Peebles, will give directions for shewing the farm, and offers in writing may be sent to the proprietor, or to Mr Colville, town clerk of Arbroath; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

**AT LEITH, FOR LONDON.**  
THE DIANA—ARMED SHIP.  
JAMES CAMPBELL, Master.  
Now lying on the Birch in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail Jan. 14. 1796.  
N.B. The ship has very neat accommodation for passengers—one cabin for Ladies, and one for Gentlemen. The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house on the Shore of Leith.

**AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.**  
The Edinburgh Glasgow Company's  
ARMED BRIG PHOENIX,  
CORNELIUS NELSON Master.  
Is now lying at the Glasgow Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Alloa, and places adjacent, and will sail the 16th January 1796.  
The Phoenix is a fine new vessel, an excellent sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers. The Master to be found on 'Change, at 'Change hours—mornings and evenings on board the ship.

**FIFESHIRE ADDITIONAL GAME LIST.**  
LIST OF PERSONS to whom stamped CERTIFICATES, with respect to the KILLING of GAME, have been issued by the Sheriff-Clerk of Fife, from the 1st day of December 1795 to the 31st day of January 1796.

F  
Freer, Capt. George, of Freeland, residing at Freeland  
L  
Lindsay, Patrick, of Coats, residing at Coats  
W  
Wemyss, David, of Weiler Lathallan, residing at Weiler Lathallan  
GAMEKEEPERS.  
R  
Robertson, Daniel, residing at Balcree, as Gamekeeper to the Right Hon. Robert Lindsay of Balcree, upon his lands and estates in the county of Fife  
JO. HORSBURGH, Clk.  
By Order of his Majesty's Comm'rs for managing the Stamp Duties.  
JOHN BRITTON, Sec.



## SONG.

To the tune of *The Garb of Old Gaul*.

Sung at the dinner of the ROYAL PERTH VOLUNTEERS, 24th Nov. 1795, the day on which their colours were consecrated on the North Inch of Perth.

In the garb of our arms, brave Sons of the North,  
For the good of our country we firmly step forth,  
Near the high Grampian Hills our standards we raise,  
A bulwark to Freedom—let this be our praise.

## CHORUS.

Such our love of Liberty, good Government, and Laws,  
That like brave Royal Volunteers we'll stand by Freedom's cause,  
Support the Throne and Nobles too, with honour and applause,  
And defy the Sons of Anarchy to alter our laws.

## II.

Inspired with the soul of our ancestors of old,  
Who fram'd our Constitution—which sacred we hold;  
With their blood they did seal it—the pride of the earth,  
That their sons might transmit it, and grasp it in death.  
Such our love, &c.

## III.

Convinced that perfection on earth can't be found,  
While experience demonstrates our laws to be found,  
We laugh at French theory—the rage of our time,  
And the whims of wild Frenchmen stamp our laws divine.  
Such our love, &c.

## IV.

These our standards, like heroes of old we'll maintain;  
Lift your eyes to *yon hill* on great Athole's domain,  
Thence the spirit of Fingal look'd down from the mist,  
And mingl'd with ours, when our colours were bliss.  
Such our love, &c.

## V.

This spirit delighted our banners to view,  
It fr'd all our hearts, as around us it flew;  
Then as sons of brave Fingal, let's join in one cry,  
We'll stand by our colours—defend them—or die.  
Such our love, &c.

*Ad GULIELMUM CRUICKSHANK, virum in primis ingeniosum, et decus nuper Scholæ Regiæ Edinburgensis insignis, cum ille et Auditor simul ærotabant.*

## ODE.

NUM valetudo tibi restituta est?  
Vel gravi morbo mihi laboras,  
Conjugis, nate, querulis fatigans  
Vocibus aures?

Quomodo autem nunc valeam docebo.  
Opprimat pedus pituita crassa,  
Atque pulmones inimica tuffis  
Sævitæ urget.

Obfudet costas dolor, ah! profundus,  
Arcet et somnos facileque gratos;  
Iniecit spiritum mihi dum timoreni;  
Sanguine tinctum.

Sin velit fatum, moriar liberet;  
Nam satis luscus bibi, comedi;  
Nam satis legi. Superest novum sub  
Sole videndum?

Molliter, raptus, tumulo quiescam;  
Sive diffundat radios potentes  
Phœbus, obscuris nebulis clarum  
Implicet orbem;

Luna seu noctem recreet silentem  
Luce pergrata, faciemve condant;  
Sive foris lætas fœvæ Britannis,  
Seu premat illos.

Quod latus mundi arripit tyranni,  
Gallica quinquam potitur ora,  
Horreat regum, moveatque bella,  
Curat an umbra?

## THE SHAKESPEARE MSS.

The first volume of the Shakespeare MSS. has been published by Mr. Isaac. The following are the contents of the volume:

Fac Similes of Shakespeare's Autographs.  
Queen Elizabeth's Letter.  
Extracts from Miscellaneous Papers.  
Note of Hand.  
Letter to Anna Hathaway.  
Verses to the same.  
Letter to the Earl of Southampton.  
The Earl's Answer.  
Profession of Faith.  
Letter to Cowley.  
Portrait inscribed in the same.  
Reverse of ditto.  
Deed of Gift to Ireland.  
View of Ireland's House and Coat of Arms.  
Bassanio and Shylock.  
Agreement with Lowine.  
Agreement with Conell.  
Letter to M. Frazer and his wife.  
Deed of Trust to John Hemynge.  
King Lear.  
Hamlet (a Fragment.)

The following are extracted from the volume:

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LETTER.

"Wee didde receive your pretty Verles  
Good Mallerre William through the hands  
Of our Lorde Chamberlayne and we doe  
Complemente these owne theere greute excellence  
Wee shall departe from Londonne too  
Hamptwicke forre the Holidyes where wee  
Shalle expecte thee with thyre beste Adorres  
thate thou mayste playe before ourselfe toe  
amuse us be not flowe butte come toe  
usse bye Tuesday nexte asse the lorde  
Leicester wille bee withe usse."

"ELIZABETH R."

Addressed  
For Master William  
Shakespeare  
at the Globe by  
Thomas

Thys Lettere I dydde receyve fromme  
my most gracyous Lady Elizabeth  
and I doe requete it maye bee  
kepte with the alle care possyble

WM. SHAKESPEARE.

## LETTER TO ANNA HATHAWAY.

"DEAREST ANNA,  
"As thou haste alwaye found mee toe my worde  
most trewe soe thou shalt see I have stridlye kepte  
mye promyse I praye you perfume thys my poore  
Locke with thy balmye Kysses forre theenne indeed  
shall Kynges themselves bowe and paye homage to  
itte I do assure thee no rude hand hath knottedde  
itte thys Willys alone hath done the worke neyther  
the gyldedde bauble thate envyrnonnes the heede of  
Majesty noe nor honours most weyghte wulde give  
mee halfe the joye as didde thysse my lytle worke  
forre thee."

"The feelinge thate dydde neareste approche  
untoe itte was thate whiche commethe syghelde  
untoe God meeke and Gentle Charytye forre thate  
Virgine O Anna doe I love doe I cherishe thes inne  
mye hearte forre thou arte ass a talle Cedardo  
stretchynge forre its branches and succourynge the  
smallere plants from nyppynge Winneterre orr the  
bruteforse Wyndes Farewelle toe Morrowe bye  
tymes I will see thee tille thenne  
Adewe sweete Love  
Thyne everre,  
Wm. Shakespeare."

## NEW YORK—December 2.

Monday last, being St Andrew's day, the same was celebrated at the Tontine Coffeehouse, by the St Andrew's Society of this State. The Society met at twelve o'clock, and transacted their usual business. By the report of the Committee of Accounts, the Society was furnished with the very grateful information, that its funds, during the last year, had afforded relief to many indigent and distressed brethren.

The officers elected at the preparatory meeting, for the ensuing year, were installed and presented to the Society, viz.

Walter Rutherford, Esq. President,  
Robert Troop, Esq. 1st Vice-President,  
James Maxwell, Esq. 2d Vice-President,  
George Douglas, Esq. Treasurer.  
The Rev. John Bisset and John Mason, Chaplains.  
Messrs Archibald Drummond, Peter Bruce, James R. Smith, James Stuart, James Boyce, and William Turnbull, Managers.  
Mr Peter Joy Munroe, Secretary,  
Mr John Scott, Assistant Secretary.

After concluding the usual business, and exchanging mutual congratulations, the Society partook of a repast. His Excellency the Governor of the State honoured the Society with his company.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day, and all who honour it.
2. The Land of Cakes.
3. The Land we live in.
4. The President of the United States, our successful hero in war, and our safe pilot in peace—three cheers.
5. The State of New York.
6. May we ever have the heart and ability to relieve the distressed.
7. The Congress of the United States; may the constitution be in fact the pole star, and the public peace and happiness their haven.
8. Prosperity to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.
9. Scotchmen wives, and Scotchmen bairns, and all who wish to lie in Scotchmen arms.
10. All benevolent Societies throughout the world.
11. Honour and success to true, and George McGregor's Malison to pretended patriots.
12. A friendly intercourse with all nations.
13. The Beggar's Benison.
14. Peace, plenty, and freedom, to all mankind.
15. May ne'er war be among us.

## Volunteer Toast.

The Author of Camillus—"may good sense and sound policy ever prevail."

When his Excellency the Governor retired, the Society drank his health—three cheers; and they paid the like compliment to the Mayor and Corporation of the city.

\* A signature adopted by one who has published a defence of the treaty between Great Britain and America.

## SIERRA-LEONE-HOUSE.

December 24. 1795.

This day advices were received from Sierra-Leone, dated the 1st of November, by which it appears, that the colony was in good health, and that the rainy season had passed without the death of any European.

A factory had been lately established by the Company in a neighbouring river, the Rio Pongas, with a view of maintaining the intercourse lately opened with the kingdom of the Foulahs, to the capital of which, situated about 300 miles inland, a small body of new colonists, who carry with them the arts of civilized life, are on the point of embarking from this country.

It appears by the present dispatches, that attempts had been made by the slave-traders in the neighbouring parts to destroy this new factory, but that these endeavours had happily been defeated through the good will of several natives.

The following is an extract from the information furnished by the Company's factor on this subject:

"Rio Pongas, Aug. 24. 1795."

"I was happy at the arrival of a vessel from Sierra-Leone, for most of the slave-traders in this river had joined to destroy this factory, and all the Sierra-Leone Company's property. They attempted to bribe my \* landlord, and to incense all the natives to make war on the factory. A palaver of council was called for that purpose at an adjoining slave-factory. The slave-traders there told a thousand lies about the Company, and about the conduct of their servants towards the natives of Sierra-Leone, and among others things they said, that the King of Sierra-Leone had been publicly whipped at Freetown. They also tried to persuade the natives, that the object of the Company's factory in the Rio Pongas was to take their country from them, and that they would soon be treated as ill by the Company, as, according to the slave-traders' account, the natives near Sierra-Leone had been. They then offered my landlord four slaves and a puncheon of rum, if he would agree to destroy the Company's factory, or if he would permit them to destroy it.

"The natives who were present heard these things with indignation, and told the slave-traders in plain terms, that they lied, that they were all bad men, and that the Sierra-Leone Company's people troubled no one. For what purpose, it was asked, should the Company wish to take the country, seeing they did not buy slaves?

"Three of the traders who have been thus endeavouring to stir up the natives to destroy the Company's property are subjects of Great Britain. I have kept an account of all their transactions. I have been obliged to be liberal to the natives on this occasion. They are a harmless and honest people, but they will beg the teeth out of one's head, and are as bad as the Timmanys for rum.

"My landlord has acted like a father to me, and he assures me, that while he lives no one shall trouble me, or hurt any thing belonging to the Company.

"The following is his account of what passed at the palaver:—The palaver is over. These white men are bad men. They want me to drive you from my place. They offered me four slaves and a puncheon of rum, if I would let them do it. They say you want to take the country from me and my people, and that by and by you will put me in chains, as they tried to make me believe you did the old King at Sierra-Leone. I asked them what you would put me in chains for, as you did not buy slaves? and said it would be time enough to drive you away when you had done me some harm. I put one of these slave-traders in mind of my having formerly saved him from being ill used by the people here, and asked him why, if I had kept the people from doing him harm before, I should allow him to do the Company's factor harm now? why he should wish to do harm to the factor, when he had liked to do ill to himself? I told him further;—

name, but I cannot do the bad thing you would have me to do. I believe you to be a bad man, and the white men who are with you to be bad men. What is the reason they have all come from their places to make + gambra for the Company's factor? I don't want your money; the Company's factor shall not go. He came here to do good to the country; none of you slave-traders would buy our produce. The Company's factor buys every thing but slaves; you buy nothing but slaves. The Company's factor buys every thing the natives bring to him, and pays them well for it. I like him. My people like him. He shall not go from my place. Say no more to me. You white men are all bad men. You had better go home; my people don't want you here."

The above account is confirmed, in all its particulars, by one of the Company's principal officers, who visited the Rio Pongas, in order fully to investigate the transaction.

He adds, that a neighbouring Chief, unconnected with the Company, but apprised of their views, on hearing what the slave-traders were meditating, dispatched a messenger to inform the Company's factor of it, and to offer an asylum to him and his people, in case the slave-traders should succeed in their designs.

It appears by an account received from Rio Pongas, dated two months after the former account, that Ahimamee Sadoo, King of the Foulahs, having heard of the attempt made by the slave-traders to destroy the Company's factory, sent a message in the following terms:—"If them white slave-traders in the Rio Pongas go for to do bad to the Company's factory, you need only send to let Ahimamee Sadoo know it, and he will send plenty of people to chastize them for their impertinence."

\* The name usually given in Africa to the native Chief, on whose territory an European factory, or settlement, is placed.

† A phrase which means to raise groundless clamour against one, and to injure him thereby.

## VILLA AND ESTATE IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th January 1796, between the hours of 2 and 4 afternoon,

THAT well-known and desirable VILLA of ROCKVILLE, since called WAUGHTON HOUSE, with Lands thereto belonging, extending to 242 acres or thereby.

Particulars may be known by applying to David Williamson or Charles Hope, Esqrs. advocates, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

## HOUSE IN CALTON HILL,

EDINBURGH.

To be Sold by Public Roup, on Wednesday the 20th day of January next, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, closets, with garrets above the same, being the fourth storey from the ground in the third tenement from the top, and on the north side of the street leading from the Calton to the Calton Hill, with the Cellar belonging thereto, as presently possessed by Mr Ballantyne.

The articles of roup may be seen, and further information may be obtained, by applying to Charles Stewart, writer to the signet, who is authorized to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

HOUSES AND GARDEN GROUND IN BRIDGE-  
END OF PERTH FOR SALE,

To be Sold by public roup, within the George Inn, Perth, upon Friday the 14th January 1796, at 12 o'clock noon, (in place of Monday the 4th of that month, as formerly advertised), if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

THESE SUBJECTS IN BRIDGE-END OF PERTH, the property of John Gregor, maltman, consisting of a LARGE NEW HOUSE of Four Stories and Garrets, with a SMALLER HOUSE upon the South-east End thereof, and a large Plot of Garden Ground in the front of the same.

The subjects are most delightfully situated upon the banks of the River Tay bounded on the east by the Street of Bridge-End, on the south by the property of Mr Wood, on the west by the river, and on the north by the property of Mr Kerr of Kinnmonth, and commanding an extensive prospect of the river and country adjacent, as well as of the town of Perth. The larger house, in which there are thirty-one apartments, being built and finished in the most elegant and substantial manner, the property is well worth the attention of any gentleman or family who may wish for an agreeable and comfortable residence in the vicinity of the town.

For particulars apply to Mr Gregor, or to Robert Clark, writer in Perth. The premises will be shown by George Ower, Wright in Bridge-End. Perth, Dec. 26. 1795.

LANDS AND HOUSES IN FIFE  
FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Daniel Conolly, vintner in Crail, upon Wednesday the 16th day of March 1796, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE following SUBJECTS, lying in end near the burgh of Crail, which pertained to the deceased JAMES MONCRIEF, Esq. of Sanchope, and to be put up in the following lots, viz.

I. These Four Small INCLOSURES called LITTLE BROADLEYS, lying at a small distance north of the town of Crail, measuring in all about sixteen acres of rich old grass, and substantially inclosed and subdivided by stone dykes, with rows of young thriving trees.

II. FIVE AND A HALF computed ACRES in the West-field of Crail, or Barony of West-Barns, lying in seven or eight different places thereof, and presently possessed by Bailie John Scott, in Crail.

III. NINE computed ACRES of Naked Field, lying north of the town of Crail, viz. Three Acres in the field called Forefield, possessed by James Bruce, and Six Acres in the Backfield, possessed by John Brown, with House and Yard possessed by Margaret Ramsay. If offerers incline, this lot may be divided into two.

IV. TWO computed ACRES, lying at a small distance north-east of the town of Crail, possessed by David Fleming, in Crail.

V. The equal half of the SEA BRAES, and land at the east end of Crail, with the Houses thereon, presently possessed by the said David Fleming; and the one half of the land being computed at two acres.

VI. That Large HOUSE and GARDEN, and Part of the Upper Garden, lying in Crail, presently possessed by Captain Aytone. The house consists of dining room, drawing room, four bed rooms, kitchen, laundry, servants rooms, cellars, and other conveniences. The gardens, besides being well stocked with fruit trees, have a broad stripe of young thriving barren timber.

VII. That Large OLD HOUSE, lying immediately west of the last lot, with Part of the Upper Garden, Barn, Malt Barn, Kiln, Coble, Stable, Byre, &c.; a part of the house is possessed, and the rest has for some years past been used as a granary, but could be easily repaired to accommodate a large family.

VIII. FOUR CROFTS of LAND, lying in the Back-dykes of Crail, and immediately behind the Upper Garden of Lot No. 6, possessed by Bailie Scott.

IX. That HOUSE and GARDEN, lying at the harbour of Crail, possessed by Alexander Ingram, with the ruinous house adjoining to same.

X. A Waste Piece of GROUND, lying in the Mid Row of the West Gate of Crail.

XI. A Waste Piece of GROUND, lying in the street leading to the harbour of Crail.

And duties payable out of any of the above subjects, as they shall be seen in the hands of the signet.

## HOUSE IN ST ANDREW'S SQUARE FOR SALE.

To be exposed to public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Friday the 15th day of January, at 1 o'clock.

THAT HOUSE on the South Side of St ANDREW'S SQUARE, second west of South St Andrew's Street, consisting of four floors, including the sunk one, with the coach house, two stables, one with four stalls, the other with two laundry and other offices behind, and two cellars and water cistern in front—on the First Floor there are a dining-room, two bed-rooms, and a large light closet—on the Second Floor a drawing-room, three bed-rooms, and a light closet—on the Third Floor, four bed-rooms, and two light closets—in the Sunk Floor there are kitchen, servants hall, housekeeper's room, pantry, wine cellars, &c.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are in the hands of Adam Rolland, W. S. Queen Street.

The house to be seen betwixt eleven and three.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF HOUSES IN DRUMMOND STREET,  
AND SOUTH BRIDGE, &c.

To be Sold by Public Roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th January 1796, betwixt the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock afternoon,

THE SUBJECTS after-mentioned, in the following LOTS, viz.

Lot I.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, possessed by Mrs Robertson, in the Tenement built by Robert Inglis in Drummond Street, Edinburgh, being the Third Storey from the Street, and consisting of a large dining-room, drawing-room, three good bed-rooms, two large bed-closets, kitchen, cellar, and various other conveniences.

Lot II.—THE FOURTH STOREY of the said Tenement, possessed by Mr Cadell.

Lot III.—THE FIFTH STOREY of the said Tenement, possessed by Mrs Kimbly.

Lots 2d and 3d are each of the dimensions, and have the same accommodations with Lot 1st.

Lot IV.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr Inglis, being the Attic Storey of the said Tenement, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences.

Lot V.—A STABLE in the Stable Yard behind the said Tenement, containing five stalls, with a large hay loft.

## HOUSES ON SOUTH BRIDGE.

Lot VI.—THE FIRST STOREY above the Shops, in the Tenement built by Robert Inglis, on the East Side of South Bridge Street, being the Fourth Tenement to the South of the Arch over the Cowgate, consisting of four rooms, two light bed-closets, kitchen and cellar, with the privilege of the pump-well in the back street, and various other conveniences.

Lot VII.—THE SECOND STOREY below the Shops of said Tenement, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, with three cellars below the house, and two large vaults under Bridge Street.

The extensive cellerage belonging to this lot renders it an eligible purchase for Wine Merchants, Grocers, or those who deal in Spirits or Porter, and it has also the benefit of the pump-well in the back street.

The whole of the foregoing subjects are new and substantially built.

Lot VIII.—THAT LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of three stories, and several small houses of one story each, with the area and pump-well thereto belonging, situated at Parkside, on the east of the road leading from Caltonway and the Gibbet Toll, and presently possessed by Mr Walker grocer, and others, at the yearly rent of L. 25. 2s. The houses of one story may, from the strength of the walls, be raised to three or more stories.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of John Tawse, writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr Robert Burn architect, Edinburgh, or Messrs Scott and Reid, Leith, any person desirous of concluding a private bargain may apply.

SALE OF A HOUSE, OFFICES, AND GARDEN AT  
INVERNESS.

There is to be Sold by public roup, within the Mason Lodge of Inverness, on Friday the 12th February 1796, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

THAT Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE in INVERNESS, commonly called the *Black House*, lying on the west side of the river, with the Garden, surrounding the same, both which some time belonged to the family of Drumair. The house is a double one, lately and thoroughly repaired, and consists of a sunk flat, in which are four distinct cellars and a large well-lighted kitchen, three upper floors; the first consists of a parlour, three bed-rooms, and four closets; the second of a dining and drawing room; and the third floor of four bed-rooms, and four closets; in all ten rooms and eight closets, with garrets. The Offices, which are new, and also substantially built, covered with a slate roof, consists of a brew house, or what may occasionally be used as a wash house; a stable with stalls for three horses, and over both a hay loft. The garden, which is a very extensive one, is completely enclosed by a stone and lime wall, and in good order. The airy and quiet situation of the premises, though only about 8 minutes walk from the church, the Academy and Crofs, must make it a very desirable residence for any family wishing to live at Inverness.—For further particulars application may be made to Simon Frazer, merchant in Inverness, the proprietor.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE, AND HOUSES IN THE  
VILLAGE OF RICCATON.

To be Sold by public roup, within the house of Mrs Kennedy, innkeeper in Kilmarnock, on Friday the 8th day of January 1796, between the hours of 12 and 2 afternoon,

THE following SUBJECTS, which pertained to JOHN RICHMOND of Kirkcaldy, innkeeper in Riccarton, viz.

1st, All and Whole that Two-storey slated HOUSE in the VILLAGE of RICCATON, commonly called *Lord Marchmont's House*, with the Stables, Brew House and Smithy adjoining thereto, and Yard at the back thereof; and that Piece of Ground, being part of the Lands of Kirkcaldy, known by the name of *The Seat of Judgment*, on the top whereof there is a delightful Garden, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect of the town of Kilmarnock, Water of Irvine and adjacent country.

2d, All and Whole the FARM and LANDS of KIRK-STYLE, and Part of the LANDS of SHAWSTONHEAD, lying in the parish of Riccarton, and immediately adjoining to the village thereof, together with the Two-storey large slated House, slated Stable, Barn, Kiln and Byre, the whole forming a complete set of dwelling and office-houses, and together also with the garden and orchard at the back thereof.

3d, All and Whole the FARM and LANDS of HOOLY'S HALL and PYLE, with the Dwelling and Office-houses thereon, and Garden at the back thereof, and Two Pieces of Meadow Ground; which lands also lie in the parish of Riccarton, and within five minutes walk of the village, and are beautifully situated, commanding a very fine prospect of the country around.

The lands of Kirkcaldy consist of about forty-six acres, and those of Hoollyhall and Pyle, including the Meadows, of nearly fifty-three. Both farms are completely inclosed and subdivided, and are in the highest state of cultivation and improvement, and from their local situation, and the probability of their abounding with coal, being within a mile of the town of Kilmarnock, and very near the proposed Basin of the Canal which is to be opened from the Tron to Riccarton, must be considered as valuable and desirable parcels.

At the same time there will be SOLD, THE SUPERIORITY of certain HOUSES and YARDS in the Village of Riccarton, and two Seats in the Chapel of East of Kilmarnock. The feu duties are merely trifling, but the superior is entitled to a year's rent of the subjects on the expiry of every singular year.

The articles of roup, and plans of the lands, are in the hands of James Gregg, writer in Kilmarnock, thence for Mr Richmond's creditors; to whom, or to Mr Robert Young, writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

4 for—2s. 16s. delivered in town—3s. sent by post.



*Sept. May July 1870*

[60.] *Pursuits of Architectural Innovation, No. XXV.* 629

and the triumphant shouts of the conquerors; see the flying banners become the prize of manual force; see, indeed, the utmost stretch of human genius. The pencil can do no more; and we here are satisfied at the efforts of its divine art. I now reluctantly remark, that a great part of this Tapestry to the left has likewise been cut away for a modern door-way.

Third piece of Tapestry, in continuation of the North side.—From what little is left of this piece, after its curtailments and cuttings away for a modern door, we can just make out that it shews the rout of the subdued party of the foregoing described battle. The confusion attendant on such an occasion is well manifested; the orders given by the commanders seem totally disregarded, and personal safety the only immediate business of each runaway. At a distance are the females belonging to their camp, who are guarded as well as circumstance will allow. In the extreme distance are flying parties still in the act of destroying each other; and to the right are buildings of a magnificent city.

Fourth piece of Tapestry.—A rural subject, whose figures appear allegorical; which being unallied to our present theme of illustration, we need not enter upon.

I shall now only hint, that I read of Proposals for publishing copies of the Cartoons of Raphael (so often engraved before); but I hear of no subscription set on foot for encouraging the bringing before the public engravings of the pieces of Tapestry, which I have brought to their notice; the former having but one claim to their regard; that is, their fine drawing, while the latter has every tie on their patronage, their fine drawing, and their historic merit. A Society, instituted for the study and protection of the works of Antiquity, to be sure, by one or two of its members, had some feeble thoughts that way; but an artist belonging to their body ha-

ving been the proposed hand to perfect such an undertaking, the whole fell to the ground, he unfortunately being a professed admirer and defender of the Antiquities of this kingdom, and—

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, June 5.*

YOUR attention to my last letter, p. 308, made me desirous of not intruding again too soon on your notice, and occupying the valuable pages of your useful and informing Work. I told you before, that I have no pretensions as a writer, though I would not willingly offend in any material point of propriety, but I have not leisure enough to polish my compositions in the manner I could approve. Having, however, read very attentively the far-famed poem on the Pursuits of Literature, and all its accompaniments, I am led to give you such opinions as have occurred to me on this subject, which has interested, and continues to interest, the general curiosity of the whole kingdom, from the matter and manner of it, beyond any precedent whatever which I am acquainted with.

I observed in my last letter, and gave pretty strong reasons for what I said, that it does not appear that Mr. Mathias is the author of it; and that no one can be warranted in affixing the authorship of it to him, as Mr. Chalmers has done in too precipitate and violent a way, for which he has received abler correction and chastisement than my pen can give him if I were inclined to do it, which I am not.

The public news-papers are perpetually diverting themselves with Mr. Chalmers; and one facetious writer has actually given an account of his "LITERARY FUNERAL," with all the solemnities which were observed, and the persons who attended it. Another gentleman has written an account of *his ghost*, which appeared to Lord Liverpool, Mr. Reeves, and other personages, near

*weeping, (when  
at moment  
the household,  
led by the axe*



near the Treasury or Council-office, I forget which; and the wits of the Times are going on with the *lead*en apologist. They have created great merriment for the publick at Mr. C.'s expence; but, if I were Mr. Chalmers, and had so weighty a *lead*en mace as he has, I would strive to find out the editors of the Morning Herald and Morning Chronicle, *pour cause*, and try whether they would rise from the *earth*, like Antæus, with recruited strength.

But his *lead*en mace is probably reserved for better purposes; and I do not think it right to censure Mr. C. for his endeavours to find out the author of Junius's Letters, though he wants the first essential quality of an investigator, a reasonable quantity of *doubt*; for Mr. C. seems *never to doubt* at all of any point he once is resolved to assume. His insolence and ill-breeding to Mr. Mathias, even in his tract about Junius, is unwarrantable, which all gentlemen seem universally to condemn, as well as the *total* want of proof in the assertion itself. But perhaps, as the papers say Mr. C. is *literally-dead* and defunct, we ought, Mr. Urban, to say only good of him; yet Dr. Johnson instructs us also to say what is *true* of the departed; and in that sense only I speak of the late Mr. Chalmers.

Since I wrote last to you, I have looked at two letters in your Magazine, one in p. 300, signed M. G. and the other in p. 404, signed E. L. The former of these writers, M. G. has obliged the publick with various strong and most eloquent extracts from the severe satirical performances addressed to Dr. Watson 20 years ago, and which he supposes to be by the author of the Pursuits of Literature. The passages in question are very curious in themselves; and I thank this gentleman for having given them in print, as the tracts themselves are not to be had; at least I have not been able to procure them, af-

ter a long search, at any bookseller's, or the original publisher. These passages certainly point out an intended and extensive satirical work upon *literature*, and very much in the spirit of the poem in question, but not by any means so decisively as it is absolutely affirmed. Of the letters to Dr. Watson I have heard many conjectures, but no proof whatsoever was ever brought home to any person.

If it be the same author, he has indeed made an *amende honorable* to the now Right Reverend Prelate; but it is unaccountable, on that supposition, that I cannot find the most remote allusion in the Pursuits of Literature to the Heroic Epistle, Address, and Treatise, to Dr. W. from the beginning to the end, which I persuade myself *must*, however involuntarily, have been the case if the authors were in reality the same. But I never can attach any thing like real positive argument from a similarity of style, which Pope very justly contributed to laugh away as not at all founded on reason. When Mr. Chalmers wishes to prove HUGH BOYD to be the author of Junius, from the comparison of the writing, he fails egregiously, and indeed *in toto*. I think similarity of style is very naturally a component part of any proof from probability, and by no means to be rejected in the consideration; for it has some little weight when combined with the other circumstances; but still it is only a probability at most.

When the author of the Pursuits of Literature, and the author of the Heroic Epistles to Dr. Watson, adopted the same phrases, such as of a *darkness which might be felt*, they spoke indeed true enough of the power of their works; but, as as it is a phrase which is taken from the Scriptures, it is foolish to rest upon it even as a probable proof. They both speak in praise of the style of JUNIUS, as they well may; yet what do they speak but the sentiments of all literary and political

men



1800.] *Messala's Third Letter on Pursuits of Literature.* 631

men, with a very few exceptions? There is a long panegyrick on Dr. REYNELL brought from the Epistolary Treatise to Dr. W. by your ingenious correspondent M. G.; but I cannot make any deductions from it in favour of the hypothesis; and Dr. R. has been accused himself of writing most of the notes of the *Pursuits of Literature*; which to men who really know him and his style (if we must have recourse to such an argument) must appear absurd on the face of it, even exclusively of the solemn denial, which Dr. R. published under his own hand, of all or any concern, direct or indirect, with the celebrated work.

I think the publick has been much imposed upon by specious reasoning on this subject, long before the rude and violent assertions of Mr. Chalmers, calling Mr. MATTHIAS by name. The obstinate, or steady and invincible silence of Mr. M. in this affair, after enduring such a weight of abuse and falsehood, has confounded the adversaries of the *Pursuits of Literature* more than any thing else, because no similar silence has ever been preserved, except when Mr. Burke, Mr. Hamilton, &c. were called upon as the authors of Junius. If Mr. MATTHIAS has the abilities which they ascribe to him, he had a fine opportunity of displaying them whether he was or was not the author of the work in question; for, in either case, the field was very open indeed, as he had been notoriously libelled. But for Mr. M. not to say one word of any kind whatever (even exclusive of what I have formerly stated to you) implies such a calmness or indifference about the business as is not consistent with the most common and general principles of all men in such a case. But I know he has constantly declared, that the world would find themselves mistaken, and that people might write what they pleased; as for his part, he should never say one syllable publicly about it, as it did not re-

ally concern him; and he left his character with the friends who knew him generally or particularly. I know if any man, or set of men, had attacked me as they have done him, Mr. Urban, they would have heard a very great deal from me, and in the hardest manner of striking with the pen which I could summon up; but all persons must judge for themselves. The present master of Trinity college, in Cambridge, has also disdained to say a word upon the subject.

Your other correspondent, who signs himself E. L. p. 404. draws a different conclusion from the extracts from the Epistles to Dr. W. E. L. seems to be an acute man in reasoning, and in particular in the two points he notices; 1st, that the author of *Pursuits of Literature* never says directly he is an *Etonian*, or, 2dly, that he is a Cambridge man. If he had really been a fellow of Trinity college in former times, as it is hardly asserted, I think it is rather ungrateful in him not to praise it in direct terms when he had so glorious an opportunity, and especially when it has produced such great scholars, statesmen, poets, and lawyers. I cannot account for it; because, whatever he had said generally in praise of that seminary, would, after all, have proved nothing of the point in question.

E. L. thinks himself warranted in the conclusion, that the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* was not educated at Cambridge; and, as he is indisputably an university-man, Oxford had the honour of producing him; for I never heard it hinted that he came from Dublin. The learned and ingenious, though desultory, editor of the *Irish Pursuits of Literature* gives no hint at all about that point; and indeed, I think, it is clear. Some people think he praises the Cambridge men so much more than the Oxonians that he is certainly a Cantab. But E. L. resolves that question by saying, that he is known by his acquaintance;

sleeping, (when  
at moment  
the household,  
led by the axe



quaintance; *a sociis*, he says. This may be the case; but I have no ground for conjecturing reasonably on that, and I will not trouble you with idle arguments.

I fear I have been too long at present to venture any remarks on the work itself, its variations, and the connection of its parts, its defects, as well as excellencies; but, if you shall be willing to receive them with the same kindness and patience which you have shewn to the preceding remarks, I will transmit them to you next month.

Yours truly, MESSALA.  
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, July 16.

THE small letter *r* and the little *s* in MSS. are so much alike as to be now and then mistaken the one for the other. This is, no doubt, the reason why the word *recludere* appeared to Gronovius to signify both to open and to shut. There are two passages where *recludere* has been supposed to mean *claudere*. The first is in Justin, lib. I. 9: "Itaque (Ostanes) per internuntios querit a filia, quæ inter regias pellices erat, an Cyri regis filius rex esset. At illa nec se scire, nec ex alia possit cognoscere, quia singulæ separatim recludantur."—"Alii fides recentes—in novo vase fidili a se separatas recludunt."

In both these places the *r* is printed for the *s*; and in the first edition of Justin, 1470, the word *Osthanis* in most editions is *Orthani*. In Pliny he is called *Osthaxes*; Apuleius and Minucius Felix, *Ostanes*, *Hofanes*. See Gronovius on the Medea of Seneca. ERID.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 23.

CHERRY-HINTON church (pp. 304, 321) is situated about two miles from Cambridge. In the chancel are some inscriptions in memory of the Serocolds, which containing nothing worthy of notice, I forbear sending them. The monument of Capt. Serocold, being

a just tribute to the memory of a brave officer, who fell fighting for his country, deserves to be excepted, and a place in your Miscellany is requested for it. To the North wall of the chancel is affixed the monument, which is of white marble. The inscription is as follows:

"To the memory of WALTER SEROCOLD, esq. only son of the late Rev. Walter Serocold, captain in his Majesty's navy, slain at the siege of Calvi, in Corsica, July VIII. MDCXCIV. aged xxxvi.

The three surviving sisters erected this monument as a token of affection for the best of brothers. The public loss may be estimated from the following extract of Admiral Lord Hood's official letter: 'but I have to lament, and which I do most sincerely, the loss of a very able and valuable officer, Capt. Serocold, who was killed by a grape-shot while getting the last gun in its place, soon after the enemy had discovered our battery. The king has not a more meritorious young captain in his majesty's service.'

He commanded the floating battery which was burnt by red-hot grape-shot before Bastia, and afterwards served with infinite reputation at the batteries on-shore.

Independent of my regard and esteem for him, I feel his loss a public one. HOOD."

Under the inscription are the arms of Serocold impaled with another coat. (Surely a mistake, as the captain was not married.) The arms of Serocold, Parted per chev. Arg. and Sa. in base a tower proper, in chief two fleurs-de-lis. The other coat, Arg. a chevron Sa. between three crescents. Probably his maternal coat: if so, they should have borne quarterly, and not impaled. GLAUCIAS.

Mr. URBAN, Reigate, July 16

I AM concerned to see your valuable pages made the vehicle of idle cavil at the most sacred tenets of the Christian church. Could Mr. F or any other man produce solid arguments against them, would have a right to be heard; but the puny objections, p. 4 have been answered and put to silence over and over again.



\* Me, me; adsum qui feci: in me conver-  
tite ferrum, [ausus,  
O Rutuli, mea laus\* omnis: nihil istre, nec  
Nec potuit: coelum hoc et conscia sidera  
testor.

number of Catholics, in this coun-  
try. But why for this purpose have  
recourse to misrepresentation? Let the  
matter be stated candidly.

1798.] *Literary Fund defended against "Pursuits of Literature."* 23

In 1626, the duke, though then under an impeachment, was, by the interest of the court, elected chancellor of Cambridge\*; and, by the same interest, it could not have been very difficult to a secretary of state to be chosen the year before one of the representatives of that university. When Sir Albert was a candidate for the county of Kent, there was issued in his support an official letter, signed by the King's lord chamberlain; but suspecting that you may think I have already engrossed a competent portion in one number of your miscellaneous volume, I shall defer sending a copy of the letter alluded to; but it shall be conveyed for insertion in the Magazine of another month, together with the copy of another unprinted letter upon the same business. Both epistles may be the more amusing to your readers, from their affording them an opportunity of comparing an election process in 1625 with an election manoeuvre of the year 1790; which, from the peculiarity of the return, and a change in the usage of the county, effected by a party not deemed very partial to a plan of innovation, occasioned no small surprize and talk, both within and without the county†; and gave rise to some pointed reflections not easily to be parried by freeholders, though—

MEN OF KENT.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

YOUR correspondent from Coventry seems equally unfortunate in his panegyrick on "The Pursuits of Literature," and in his defence of the author. As a subject of the former, he selects the *elegance* of the composition; whereas, there are few poems of equal length in which so many inelegant sentences and trite or vulgar expressions occur. This, I believe, is the sentiment of every just and accurate judge of poetry who has perused the work. But, should your correspondent wish for particular instances, I would direct him to pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 19, in part I.; to pages 6, 8, 19, and 33, in part II.; to pages 5, 6, 9, and 22, in part III.; and pages 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, and 98, in part IV. There are but a few of the feeble, inelegant, un-

grammatical, or obscure passages, that might be pointed out. That the author has considerable erudition is probable; though the appearance of it may sometimes be assumed by occasional diligence. But, upon what foundation his advocate asserts the "integrity of his design," it would be somewhat difficult to explain. Without the least prejudice, we may be allowed to doubt the integrity of a man's design, who so frequently violates every principle of candour and of justice, and who appears to have sat down to his work without any other determinate object than to throw ridicule or obloquy upon as many persons as he could think of. That in many passages, especially in the Notes, he ably defends the religion and government of his country, no man, who has a right way of thinking, will deny. But, that "the cause of learning" can be served by vehement invectives or contemptuous ridicule thrown on some of the first literary characters of the age, for the slightest faults (and sometimes for no fault at all), will require better arguments than those of your correspondent to evince. Still less easy will it be to prove, that "virtue is promoted" by an almost indiscriminate censure of the good and the bad, by a misrepresentation of the characters and private concerns of individuals, for the purpose of ridiculing them, and by endeavouring, under the mask of zeal for the religion of his country, to excite indignation (if not persecution) against the forlorn and defenceless objects of its charity.

I am ready, should your correspondent call for it, to vouch these accusations by proof. For the present, I will confine myself to one of the most notorious instances of this author's malignity. In the year 1790, a set of gentlemen, conceiving that an Institution calculated to afford relief to Writers of merit when reduced (as is too often the case) to distress, would be advantageous to Literature, and honourable to their country, instituted the Literary Fund; a charitable Society, which has from that period gradually increased in importance and utility, has relieved many deserving objects, and is now patronized by many of the most respectable persons in the kingdom. Let your correspondent turn to "The Pursuits of Literature," part IV. p. 13 (in the Notes), and he will

\* Hume's History of England, quarto, vol. VI. p. 155.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 577.

sleeping, (when  
at moment  
the household,  
led by the axe



will see how that benevolent Institution is misrepresented and vilified. Whether the Writer's chief object was to bring the Institution itself into contempt, or only to ridicule the gentleman who is mentioned in that Note as a supporter of it (though it is not true that he was one of its founders), is nothing to the purpose: the pen that could attempt to revile a benevolent public charity must, in either case, have been prompted by a base and unfeeling heart.

So much for the panegyrick of your correspondent on the elegance of this Author's style, and the purity of his motives. I now come to his defence of anonymous abuse and ridicule of individuals: whose names (let it be remembered) the Author gives at length. And here it is scarcely possible to believe your correspondent in earnest when he says, "the attack is in the face of day, open and honourable." What; can it be called an attack in the face of day, when the assailant conceals himself in darkness and night? when, if all his assertions should be convicted of falsehood, there would be no means of exposing and disgracing the author of them? For, how can a calumniator be supposed to feel the exposure of his calumnies whilst his personal character is secure from reproach? He may go about the world as much respected by his friends, and by the world at large, as if this obloquy did not attach to him: and who shall say that his internal feelings would be to such a man a sufficient punishment? It is surely, therefore, the very reverse of "honourable," to commence such an attack as puts your adversary upon unequal terms with yourself, where he has every thing, and you little or nothing, to lose.

But the contest, says your correspondent, is before "unbiased judges." Permit me to ask what judges are here meant? The world at large, or the Literary World in particular? In either case, can he be ignorant with what avidity satirical publications are read, and how little enquiry is made by most readers as to the truth of any insinuations contained in them? Can he be ignorant how easily, by partial and garbled extracts from the works censured, or even by mere assertions respecting them, superficial readers may be deceived? But Authors thus attacked, "we shall be told," may

write "in their own defence." True, Sir," they may; but is such a defence, though ever so just, likely to be effectual? Will all persons (nay, will one-tenth of the persons), who have seen the attack, peruse the defence? Admit, for a moment, that every individual abused in "The Pursuits of Literature" were to publish his justification (and every one has an equal right to do so), would your correspondent himself engage to read them? And yet, unless he, and every other reader of *The Pursuits of Literature*, would read and consider them attentively, justice would not be done. So far, therefore, from the parties being on equal terms, the anonymous Satirist has a tenfold advantage over the object of his Satire. To take that vantage-ground, unimpelled to such a mode of attack by any necessity, and to impose on his adversaries the alternative of seeming to acquiesce in the charges, or employing such inadequate means to repel them, should, in the opinion of every candid mind, stamp the Writer, not as a fair advocate for purity in morals, and good taste in literature, but as a dark assassin, and a malignant libeller.

On the ill taste manifested in various parts of this Poem (as the Author calls it) I could go into convincing proofs. But, let any man of pure classical taste read it, and decide. I will only ask your correspondent what we are to think of a poem, few passages of which would (even at the time of publication) be perfectly intelligible without Notes. CANDIDUS.

To WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq. Architect to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CLARENCE, &c. Allsop's Buildings, London.

DEAR SIR,

Jan. 10.

FROM what I have seen of your design, it will, I am convinced, be judged worthy of the subject. A tri-lateral obelisk, the aspects of which are directed to the several scenes of action, must strike every body as perfectly apposite to the three victories; which, taken in the aggregate, form the grandest example of prowess ever exhibited on the element of the seas. The pieces of heavy canon served on-board our three fleets exceeded 4003: our ships of the line engaged were 55 or 56 in number, and the men about 36,000. Forty moons were surely a short



Me, me: alium qui feci: in me conver-  
tite ferrum, [ausus,  
O Rutoli, mea laus\* omnis: nihil isse, nec  
Nec potuit: cœlum hoc et conscia fidera  
testor:

number of Catholics, in this coun-  
try. But why for this purpose have  
recourse to misrepresentation? Let the  
matter be stated candidly.

The admission of

1798.] *The grand Naval Obelisk to be erected on Portsdown*: 27

The fame of Alexander the Great will hereafter stand as much indebted to Lebrun as to Quintus Curtius or Plutarch. The painting of the battle of Quebec by West, and the admirable print of it by Woollet, will probably render the military talents of General Wolfe, and his impressive death, more diffusely known to the world hereafter than any memoirs extant of the reign of King George II.; and will be viewed with a more heartfelt interest. To take people in the aggregate, how few of the lower classes turn to relations of detached events (though ever so momentous when they happened) in a large volume; whereas thousands, and scores of thousands, every year read devices and inscriptions amidst the tombs at Westminster, St. Paul's cathedral, or Canterbury, with anxious and riveted attention. Admiral Shovel would have been forgotten by this time (like the gallant Bembo or Sir John Norris), if the memory of him were not revived by his singular *costume* at the Abbey, and the record of his sad catastrophe on the rocks of Scilly. It is in Westminster-abbey that the successes of the late Admiral Watson and his fleet, in the remotest part of Asia, are most happily perpetuated by the hand of an ingenious Statuary. And it is there that the glorious 12th of April, 1782 (to be named without disparagement together with any of these more recent triumphs) will be best known to posterity from the superb piece of sculpture (executed by Bacon) which the nation has devoted to the memory of three Captains, who, more unfortunate, though not more distinguished in fight than their brother-officers, chanced to be mortally wounded on the quarter-deck.

How strongly do we feel impressed on our minds a delineation of the contending fleets of England and Spain (in the days of Queen Elizabeth) from the old and faded tapestry that furnishes the House of Peers! Uncouth as the portraits are of Howard, Drake, Hawkins, Forbisher, &c. they still raise ardent animation in the breast of every professional beholder. Though, of a truth, that pompous armament, *designed*, but not *designed*, to invade England (and which will probably be, some months hence, the case of the

Republican Rafts\*) owed its destruction chiefly to the rage of the elements, in anticipation of the skill and valour which we sent to oppose it.

This *naval obelisk* near the first seaport of Great Britain, and, in a military view, the most important on the face of the globe (near the high-road to the capital of the British empire), will be a *finale* that perfectly harmonizes with the liberal gifts already distributed to the widows and orphans of the deceased, and the enthusiastic acclamations in praise of the three victorious squadrons, which still re-echo from one extremity of his Majesty's dominions to the other.

Our hope at this awful crisis rests on the wooden walls of Old England; the fleet-anchor of the State holds by the firm courage of our seamen; and these unparalleled series of victories, here compacted together, and drawn in their wide blaze of effulgence to one centre, constitute an infallible pledge, which Heaven has, in its mercy, accorded of future protection and safety. You may, my dear friend, when your work shall be finished, say with entire confidence, *Esse perpetua!* for, the virtuous pride of our posterity shall venerate it, and watch over its preservation for ages and ages to come, as the sacred *palladium* of our laws, our religion, and our liberties, not to perish nor be overthrown but with the downfall of Great Britain itself.

That the obelisk should be of *marble* is indispensably necessary, on account of the durability of that material as well as its beauty; besides, marble *alone* can give a becoming relief to the busts and ornaments, which you will of course chuse of the finest pieces of statuary. L.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

THE extracts given by your correspondent John-à-Combe, towards ascertaining the author of "The Pursuits of Literature," are very curious, and carry with them, as I think, a great appearance of probability. This very celebrated and far-famed Work appears to me, however, to be the production either of a Cambridge man, or (as many people now strongly suppose) to be written with a studious endeavour of throwing it upon a person

\* Let Britons to themselves be true, and scorn each French bravado;  
Their Rafts and Gun-boats soon shall sink, like Spain's far-fam'd Armada. N.

sleeping, (when  
at moment  
the household,  
led by the axe



of that description, and therefore pressing into his service as many Cambridge phrases and concerns as he could, in order the more effectually to confine all speculations about it, as much as possible, to that place, and to a particular set of gentlemen there. And to this opinion I am the more inclined to accede, because the author, being very evidently most anxious that his secret should not transpire, and tremblingly alive in blocking up all avenues of enquiry, is therefore much more likely to *mislead* a search, than to *narrow* it into so small a compass as he seems studiously to have done. Added to this, many of the Cambridge phrases, and *song* (if I may so call it) of the place, are by no means such as would be used by a genuine Cambridge man.

The very ingenious and excellent person, belonging to her Majesty's treasury, who has been most generally named as the author of this work, is, I think, very unlikely to have been concerned. And the Orator of the university of Cambridge, who has also been publickly named, does, as I am informed, most decidedly and unequivocally disclaim having contributed a single syllable either to the prose or poetry of this very celebrated performance.

OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 22.

AS much ingenuity has of late been displayed by several of your correspondents, in attempting to discover the author of "The Pursuits of Literature;" if the subject be not already worn thread-bare, will you permit a constant reader to communicate a thought which struck him upon reading the note to the following verse in part II. p. 12, of that work.

"Or frighten children with Lenora's woes."

The note is as follows:

"A tale from the German, translated by the Laureat, by J. T. Stanley, esq. M.P. &c. &c.; a sort of *Blue-beard story* for the nursery."

Now, Mr. Urban, as this same story of Blue-beard is not, I believe, very generally known; or, at least, seldom thought of by those who are past the age of childhood, and as I never recollect having seen any allusion to it in print before; it will, I am persuaded, be thought somewhat singular, that the rule should suggest itself to the authors of "The Pursuits of Literature," and of the dramatic romance of Blue-beard,

now performing with such *eclat* at Drury-lane theatre, nearly at the same time. May I, therefore, Mr. Urban, be permitted to hazard a conjecture, that the author of the two performances is one and the same person?

Yours, &amp;c.

INQUISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, Dunster-court, Jan. 13.

ACCEPT my best thanks for the intention of my letter in vol. LXVII. p. 1021; and excuse me if I request a farther small indulgence.

The copy of the inscription I have sent you is, as I asserted in my last, *correct*. I have even been particular as to the punctuation; and, depend upon it, the marble in question never had any other inscription but that of which I have sent you the copy. As a farther proof, however, a drawing of it, made about sixty years ago, is yet to be seen on one of the Dutch tiles of the *fountain* of the council-chamber at Payenne, and another on the map of that town, kept in the council-chamber also, both of which drawings were made that the inscription might be preserved. It is surprising, therefore, that the author of the *Délices de la Suisse* should have imposed upon us, in the manner he has done, the meaning he gave to the initials, as being the inscription itself. Bréval deserves the same censure; but, that he may not incur another, I beg leave to add that, at the time he wrote, the road from Payenne to Moudon was in fact over the bridge upon which the monument stands; but not so now.

I shall the first opportunity consult Gruter, Freher, and Commelin, uncertain whether you mean to say, that the copy they have given us of the above inscription is like that in the *Délices de la Suisse* or my own. In the mean while, give me leave to make another remark, though in making it I am afraid of being deemed too nice. You desire me to explain, *whether only the initials remain*, or if I could read *only the initials*. If the initials only remain, could I have read any thing else? And, if *words* (which I deny), I must have been stupid indeed not to have been able to make them out; or an impostor to have suppressed them.

I make no doubt that Mr. Coxe, as a lover of Antiquities, will have kept a copy of that inscription; and hope that, as a lover of Truth, he will step forward, and set this matter to rights. F. B.

M



"Me, me: adsum qui feci: in me conver-  
tite ferrum, [ausus,  
O Rutuli, mea laus\* omnis: nihil est, nec  
Nec potuit: cœlum hoc et conscia sidera  
testor:

number of Catholics, in this coun-  
try. But why for this purpose have  
recourse to misrepresentation? Let the  
matter be stated candidly.

The admission of

1798.] *Further Remarks on The Pursuits of Literature.* 379

The legacy thou gavest us, then  
Wee'll sue for when thou diest again;  
For truth shall to thy glory say,  
Wee died, thou only liv'st that day."

Yours, &c.

F. S.

Mr. URBAN, April 9.

THE reason which your corre-  
spondent at Coventry alleges for  
answering my remarks on "The Pur-  
suits of Literature" (namely, that his  
silence might be construed into assent  
or conviction), must be my excuse for  
replying to him. I could have sup-  
ported more fully my assertions, and  
obviated most of my opponent's an-  
swers, but that I was afraid of occu-  
pying too much space in your Miscel-  
lany with a subject so little worthy of  
it. With some farther explanations, I  
hope now to dismiss it for ever.

The first question between us is on  
a point of mere taste. If my worthy  
opponent can read "The Pursuits of  
Literature," as a *poetical* work, "with  
much pleasure," I sincerely envy him;  
for, a facility in the mind to receive  
pleasure is certainly conducive to hap-  
piness. But (besides that the work  
was praised peculiarly for its *elegance*),  
I believe, not one in ten of the ac-  
knowledged judges of poetry but will  
admit the spirited and poetical lines  
(and such may, no doubt, be found)  
are, beyond comparison, outnumbered  
by those of an opposite character.  
Your correspondent himself (if I right-  
ly understand him) allows his favourite  
to be sometimes ungrammatical, or  
feeble, or obscure. These faults, if  
indeed they occurred but seldom, it  
would not be fair to censure severely  
in a modest unassuming poet. But is  
that the character of the writer we are  
now examining? Is he not one who  
eagerly seizes, vehemently reprobates,  
or contemptuously ridicules, the slight-  
est blemishes in acknowledged excel-  
lence? who assumes a dictatorial au-  
thority in literature, and who profes-  
sedly writes for the purpose of exalting  
or depressing the fame of contemporary  
writers at his sovereign will and plea-  
sure?

I could justify these assertions by  
numerous instances; but a far more  
important topic occurs. I certainly  
admitted there are, in "The Pursuits  
of Literature," some energetic and  
able passages in defence of religion;  
and, I will add (that I may be clearly  
understood), in defence also of mora-

lity. But I never meant to admit that  
the author's general conduct was con-  
formable to either: and since, as your  
correspondent properly insists, the con-  
nexion between them is indissoluble, I  
am content to try the conduct of this  
*friend to Religion* by the test of every  
principle she acknowledges and incul-  
cates. Is it then sufficient to declaim  
in praise of Christianity, to profess at-  
tachment to it, and to reprobate its  
enemies, when, almost in the same  
breath, we depreciate or vilify some of  
its distinguished supporters? when we  
deliberately violate that divine precept,  
which enjoins us "to do unto others  
as we would others should do unto  
us?" To prove the author has broken  
this precept, we need only require him  
to place himself in the situation of  
some of the objects of his satire, whose  
writings, or whose private concerns, he  
ridicules without any essential objec-  
tion, or reasonable pretence for censure.

The next assertion of your corre-  
spondent, I confess, startled me.  
"Vice," it seems, "not the man, is  
the object of censure, and merit finds  
a due eulogium." That a few eminent  
persons are praised, to preserve ap-  
pearances, and some others (of no  
great eminence), for reasons *best known  
to the author*, may be admitted. But  
can it be said that vice alone is the ob-  
ject of a writer who exposes to con-  
tempt, by misrepresentation or ridi-  
cule, some of the most virtuous cha-  
racters? Can it be said, that "merit  
finds its due eulogium from him who,  
though he commends a Burke, a Bry-  
ant, a Cowper, &c. studiously vilifies  
or (at best) depreciates a Warton, a  
Barrington, a Steevens, a Porson, a  
Parr, and an Erskine? Not to mention  
other respectable, though less eminent,  
persons, attacked with equal flippancy  
and injustice. To impute to such a  
writer too indiscriminate a love of cen-  
sure and ridicule, is surely more cha-  
ritable than to resort to the other alter-  
native, of ascribing such a conduct to  
personal and inveterate malice.

On the next topic of defence I  
might safely decline to reply; for,  
what benevolent and unprejudiced man  
but joins in reprobating the merciless  
attacks on the unfortunate French  
priests so frequent in "The Pursuits  
of Literature?" Your correspondent him-  
self (or I greatly mistake) does not  
cordially approve them. What man,  
indeed, in his senses (although among  
the

weeping, (when  
I moment  
the household,  
led by the axe



the *lay* Emigrants he may suspect some concealed Jacobins), can apprehend danger to the Established Church from a respectable, unfortunate, and helpless body of men, supported by our precarious bounty, completely subject to our power, unconnected with the mass of our people, and (for the most part) ignorant even of our language? But, admitting that a degree of caution is expedient, is that the language of our author? Why then all this vehement declamation? Why so many unfounded accusations? Why such illiberal and persevering invective? If this be the language of caution, let me ask, what is that of persecution? Could he have used stronger terms if he had meant to inflame our most rancorous passions? Could he have said more against the objects of his rage if he meant to deprive them of their only refuge, and drive them to the extremity of despair?

The next passage of your correspondent's letter presents an unexpected difficulty; for, it is not easy, on a topic of sentiment and feeling, to reason with one whose feelings appear to be diametrically opposite to our own. My opponent (like the writer whom he defends) seems insensible of the distinction between private conversation and public writings; and that much railery, which may well be borne from our friends in social circles, becomes ill-natured, and sometimes even malignant, when published to the world. Yet I can scarcely believe your correspondent (apparently a man of candour in other respects), though he apologizes for the note in question, would himself have written it. "The Literary Fund," he tells us, "is not vilified." I will not dispute about names; but is it not *misrepresented* and ridiculed? Might not such an account induce many persons to suppose its nature and object to be different from what they really are, and render them less inclined to support it? But "it is mentioned in distant and obscure terms." This may, in some degree, abate the mischievous effect, but surely affords no apology for the writer's intention; which is evident the moment his allusion is understood: and, whether this ridicule of a laudable charity be the ultimate end of the writer, or (as is more probably the case) one of the means of bringing an individual into contempt, in either case it ought

surely to be reprobated by every man of feeling and virtue.

The principal object of the note in question my opponent declares to be "a playful observation on a poetical character." Your correspondent candidly admits, that he himself respects the writer in question, and has received pleasure from his works. Let me then request him (as the fair test in a case of this nature) to make the case of that gentleman his own. Let us suppose that he himself, after long study, and some practice in a learned profession, had retired from it, for reasons with which the publick have no concern, but which (I have also a right to suppose) were not discredit to his talents or moral character; that he occasionally amused his leisure hours with classical studies, and had in consequence been induced to publish a classical work, approved, both previously and since publication, by some of the first judges of literature and poetry: let me now desire him to lay his hand on his heart, and say whether *he* would, under such circumstances, deem himself well treated if an anonymous writer, appearing to be a scholar (and in abilities above the common libellers of the day) should contemptuously censure this work in the gross, without shewing, by any characteristic remarks, that he had read it, and accompany that censure with a misrepresentation of his private concerns, for the manifest purpose of exposing him to derision and contempt? Would he consider such an attack on himself as mere "playfulness and humour?" Or would he not give it very different names, *viz.* ill-nature and insolence? In short, does every man who publishes a literary work expose *thereby* all his private concerns to public observation and ridicule?

Whether your correspondent (in his first letter) did or did not defend anonymous abuse, must depend on the question, whether there is any abuse in "The Pursuits of Literature;" for, unless my recollection deceives me, he defended without reserve the author of that publication for concealing his name. Does that author then attack literary works only, and ridicule no man in his private capacity? Not to repeat the instance I have enlarged upon, what says my opponent to the disparaging and invidious account of Mr. Canning? To the slipshod attack

on



202. *Emigrants misrepresented in The Pursuits of Literature.* [Mar.]

\* Me, me: adsum qui feci: in me conver-  
tite ferrum, [ausus,  
O Rutuli, mea laus\* omnis: nihil istæ, nec  
Nec potuit: cœlum hoc et conscia sidera  
testor:

number of Catholics, in this coun-  
try. But why for this purpose have  
recourse to misrepresentation? Let the  
matter be stated candidly.

The admission of the same

1798.] *Farther Remarks on The Pursuits of Literature.* 381

on Mr. Abbot? Or to the personal  
sarcasms on Mr. Erskine, ridiculing  
him because the strength of his body  
cannot keep pace with the exertions of  
his mind? What says he to the brutal  
invektives on that respectable veteran  
in literature, Dr. Warton, blending  
the vehement criticisms on his late  
work with personal sarcasms, and (be-  
sides some attacks wholly unjust)  
treating what, at most, was an error  
of judgement, as a deliberate offence  
against decency and virtue?

Your correspondent gives even the  
Literary World too much credit, when  
he supposes they always enquire into  
the justice of satirical remarks. They,  
like the rest of the world, are fond of  
personal satire (especially on their ri-  
vals in literary pursuits); but they  
are as little inclined to wade through  
the controversies which arise from it.  
Satire, it is true, loses its edge when  
directed against works of established  
celebrity. But when it condemns writ-  
ings which, whatever may be their  
worth, have not yet, from the circum-  
stances of the times, obtained univer-  
sal notice, it may tend, for a time at  
least, to confirm a careless and indo-  
lent public in the neglect of them.  
This would be in some degree the case  
were none but men of literature to  
peruse the satire in question. But your  
correspondent must have been long at  
Coventry (in every sense of the term)  
if he is ignorant that readers of almost  
every class peruse "The Pursuits of  
Literature." They do not, indeed, un-  
derstand the Greek and Latin quota-  
tions; they do not enter deeply into  
the political or moral arguments; but  
they well discern the flippant sarcasms  
and personal abuse: and I repeat, that  
not one in twenty (perhaps scarcely  
one in a hundred) of those who enjoy  
the attack enquire carefully into its  
justice; much less would they per-  
use an elaborate and controversial de-  
fence.

I cheerfully close with your corre-  
spondent's appeal to "The Pursuits of  
Literature" itself for a refutation of  
the charges I have brought against its  
author: to dissect it minutely I have  
neither inclination nor leisure. Yet,  
were the subject worthy of so close an  
attention, I am confident I could shew  
a considerable part of the work to be  
objectionable, either on the score of  
pedantry, or false taste, or clumsy and

unacknowledged imitations of former  
writers, or slovenly composition, or  
petty cavils, or gossiping (and some-  
times false) tales, or, above all, un-  
sufferable arrogance, and a disregard  
of the laws of candour and good-na-  
ture. On the other hand; I could  
with pleasure commend his able,  
though sometimes too declamatory, at-  
tacks on the democratic and infidel  
writers of the age. Unfortunately, he  
weakens their effect, by so often degra-  
ding himself into a Libeller, and de-  
preciating or ridiculing many known  
friends to our Religion and Constitu-  
tion; by which he deprives himself of  
essential support, and furnishes a ready  
answer to his Jacobin adversaries.

The passage to which my opponent  
refers me (as an apology for the wri-  
ter's obscurity) was full in my view  
when I wrote the remark; and I fram-  
ed my objection to meet it. The  
poetry, I observed, would have been  
obscure without the notes, not only in  
"the lapse of time" (as the author  
says) but at the very time of its publica-  
tion. It is so in many passages, even in  
spite of the notes. Though some tem-  
porary allusions may require explana-  
tion, I can never admit an almost con-  
tinual obscurity (and often arising from  
impropriety of language) to be justifi-  
able, merely because the author has  
bolstered up his defective poetry with  
explanatory prose.

Your readers will now judge be-  
tween your correspondent (the *Obscure  
Individual*) and myself. But, as the me-  
rits of the work in question have so  
frequently been discussed in your Mis-  
cellany, I submit to them the follow-  
ing character of the author from a little  
poem called *The Progress of Satire*:

"Thou, who no fault, no weakness, canst  
excuse, [Muse;  
Hear thy own merits from th' ingenuous  
Who, proud all just distinctions to admit,  
Proclaims thee *half a poet, half a wit*;  
Now vigorous, spirited, almost sublime;  
Now tagging feeble words to feeble rhyme;  
Now arm'd 'gainst daring crimes in Vir-  
tue's cause;  
Now meanly cavilling at petty flaws;  
Now candid, now by prejudice debas'd  
(A Bigot's principles, a Pedant's taste),  
Prompt to repel Religion's barbarous foes,  
Yet crush her sons, and aggravate their  
woes, [right  
And blending love of truth and zeal for  
With bloated arrogance and envious spite."

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.  
Mr.

weeping, (when  
I moment  
the household,  
head by the axe



Mr. URBAN, April 10.

I AGREE with "A Member of the Church of England," p. 202, that it is as well to dedicate some time to the matter and subjects in that celebrated national poem "The Pursuits of Literature," as to *conjectures* about the author. But I differ from the Letter-writer in his account of the manner and sentiments of that author about the Emigrant French Priests and others; and I will tell you why. I have read the passages alluded to again and again, and cannot find any spirit of intolerance, persecution, or such hard words, or indeed any thing but humanity, toleration, and love to the Christian principles of charity, with a view to preserve *this country* from any danger of infection in political or religious principles. The author of "The Pursuits of Literature" objected very strongly to their being patronized and supported as a body of Roman-catholic priests in the King's house at Winchester, and maintained by money from the Government. This was undoubtedly right in him; and the Government seem to have thought so; for, they have been removed by their orders. He expressly recommended support being given to them in detached situations; and, I think, with the truest commiseration of their misfortunes. I believe, the sooner the whole body of the French leave his country the better for us; but of this there is little hope. I find this gentleman founds his arguments principally upon Dr. Sturges's letter to the chairman of the Committee for the Catholics under Mr. Wilmot and the bishop of St. Pol de Leon. As far as an opinion goes, Dr. Sturges is entitled to great attention; but as to the matter of fact, he can go no farther than the fact actually is. I am told, that Dr. Rennell, a member of the same cathedral with Dr. Sturges at Winchester, wrote a letter on this subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of two Societies for promoting Christian knowledge, in which these antagonists hold different opinions. Why is not Dr. Rennell's letter produced to the world? Is he not entitled also to be heard? In any other time I should give little attention to ecclesiastical disputes; but I want to be safe. It is asserted, that the author of the letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, the Imperial Epistle, and

the Pursuits of Literature, are said to be the same person; and *no Layman*, as it is pretended. I could almost be of that opinion, if I could persuade myself to care at all about the author; but I shall not enter into a controversy, which would admit of no end; for the author is not known, and the conjectures have been hitherto ridiculous, when all the circumstances are put together. I only want to know if he is well founded in his facts and doctrines, in which the country is so materially interested; and he appears to me to be quite right, and very well founded. His own words are better than any vindication I can pretend to make for him, and I refer to the passages throughout his celebrated work. But Dr. Sturges differs essentially. Pray, had not Dr. Sturges his information from the priests themselves? Priests, and the lower orders of their churchmen, stated to be boys, and *very young*, could hardly be emigrants; and it is asserted by several inhabitants of Winchester, that the boys, or *very young men*, were not insignificant in point of numbers, particularly in the latter part of their residence in the King's house. I must own, I think it was very proper to support the poor Emigrants, but with caution as to their manners, principles, and numbers.

I perfectly coincide with the author of the Pursuits of Literature, that this should be in detached places, because when they were in a body of 8 or 900 it appears as if the Government supported them *par système*, which is undoubtedly impolitick, and indeed highly censurable upon Protestant principles. The passage in Woodfall's Debates alluded to, is certainly there; I do not know whether it is called a *register* or *debates*; there may be a mistake of a figure by transposition if the Treasury warrants differ. 540,000*l.* is printed for 450,000*l.*; that is a mistake which might be easily made; but it would be best to refer to the printed Votes of the House of Commons, which at this minute I cannot refer to. The objector is under a greater mistake himself. He says that the author of "The Pursuits of Literature" asserts that the French were dispersed since that warning was given; which he contends was not the case, as the priests were removed in September or October 1796, and the *third* part of "The Pursuits of Literature" was

not



202 *Emigrants misrepresented in The Pursuits of Literature.* [Mar.

"Me, me; adsum qui feci: in me conver-  
tite ferrum, [ausus,  
O Rutuli, mea laus\* omnis: nihil iste, nec  
Nec potuit: cœlum hoc et conscia sidera  
testor:

number of Catholicicks, in this coun-  
try. But why for this purpose have  
recourse to misrepresentation? Let the  
matter be stated candidly.

The admission of some

1798.] *Account of the famous Br*

not published till two or three months  
after. If the objector will take the  
trouble to look at the date, he will find  
that the third part was first published in  
May 1796, four months before the  
priests were removed. This is a fact.  
If the objector will consider a little  
more candidly, he must own, that the  
author of the "Pursuits of Litera-  
ture" strongly remonstrated against the  
manner in which the Government  
thought proper to support these priests  
and emigrants, and at the same time  
recommended the greatest caution,  
economy, and discernment, in the ob-  
jects of the charity. He repeatedly  
speaks only of their being maintained  
in detached situations, and not in a  
body. Toleration, Mercy, and Policy,  
are held forth as necessary to be united  
in this cause; and that the author of  
the "Pursuits of Literature" is as  
great a friend to Humanity, as the  
"Member of the Church of England,"  
who objects to his facts and doctrines,  
is apparent in many parts of his much-  
admired work. We are all so much  
obliged to the author of "The Pur-  
suits of Literature," that I have given a  
little time (which I could but ill spare  
at present) to his just vindication,  
from common motives of justice and  
gratitude.

*A Friend to Mercy and Charity,  
and a Pro sistant.*

of the English one." He replied, "I am  
reading it." He certainly was reading  
it as *correctly*, as *accurately*, as if it had  
been carefully translated, to the asto-  
nishment of two or three other gentle-  
men who were with me. Hebrew, Sy-  
riac, &c. I well knew he could read  
as easily as one does a well-printed  
news-paper.

P. S. I told my learned friend that,  
in a work published when he was too  
young to read it, that much-contro-  
verted text in St. John's Epistle has its  
*authenticity* fully proved to all *honest*  
Arians. See the learned and rev. Mr.  
Clarke's account of Spain. He was  
secretary to the Earl of Bristol, ambas-  
sador to the court of Madrid in the  
year 1762. Mr. C. obtained per-  
mission to inspect that most ancient of  
MSS. in the king of Spain's library.  
But the author of the accompanying

*Page in St. John's Epistle.* [Mar.

differtation depends almost entirely on  
internal evidence to prove it no inter-  
polation. I do not conceive that any  
real Christian suspects its authenticity  
—they content themselves with an-  
swering NO to the enquiry in the book  
of JOB—"Canst THOU find out the  
ALMIGHTY'S perfection?" B. E.

*brief Statement of Reasons for think-  
ing that the disputed Words in the  
Fifth Chapter of St. John's First  
Epistle existed in the Autograph of the  
Apostle.*

"Since it is confessed that the contro-  
versy on the authenticity of this text,  
however it be determined, affects not  
the foundation of the faith, because  
truth it asserts may be amply pro-  
ved by other passages of Holy Writ,  
we may think it an unnecessary con-  
tinuance of dispute, to be urging farther  
arguments in its support; but maturer  
flexion will manifest, that whatever  
dances the dignity of the teacher  
down to the sanctions of the doctrine;  
on the contrary, whatever de-  
rotes from the former diminishes the  
weight of the latter. And hence it is  
at those, who wish to free themselves  
from the dread of punishment for li-  
ving contrary to the laws of the Go-  
d, readily embrace any\* opinion  
which tends to lessen the weight of its  
sanctions; and because common sense  
testifies that, if he who despised  
Jesus's law died without mercy, he  
it be thought worthy of much sorer  
punishment who hath trodden under-  
foot the Son of God. Any hypothesis,  
which seems to weaken the assurance  
that so great a person has appeared as  
our instructor, is gladly entertained,  
and gives by its reception courage to  
transgress those precepts, which just  
notions of the infinite dignity of Him  
who delivered them would contribute  
to guard more firmly; while every  
thing that can be made appear to fa-  
vour such an hypothesis evidently con-  
tributes in its measure to the same end.  
Wherefore, the time and labour em-  
ployed in establishing a text which,  
though not necessary to one side, most  
pointedly condemns the other, by whose  
tenets the sanctions of the Gospel are  
weakened, cannot be misapplied. And,  
since in this brief disquisition nothing  
extraneous to the point in question will  
be admitted, I should hope no reader  
will think the minutes, requisite for the  
perusal

sleeping, (when  
at moment  
the household,  
shed by the axe



poetry will approve itself, but not to the lovers of conceit and false ornament. He is pleasant, perhaps too severe, upon those persons who think the verses were intended to be a vehicle for the notes, which he declares not to be the fact. His praise given to Mr. Roscoe is rather too strong; but who could withhold his applause from the elegant historian of *the Revival of Literature*? I think I have numbered nearly thirty persons to whom either the whole poem, or parts of it, have been ascribed. I do not choose to print the names, as it might be injurious, as well as disagreeable, to the learned and able gentlemen who are suspected, perhaps without any foundation for the charge. I cannot think that a great dramatic author, who has been spoken of with more than ordinary emphasis, is quite equal to it. It is totally different from his general style of writing. I could discuss the claims of many other gentlemen, but I would not offend by a minute investigation. As matter of mere conversation, any gentleman's name may be discussed; but it is a serious thing to print a name with no other than mere vague presumptive evidence. For my own part, I do not profess to have a well-founded conjecture concerning this writer. Men of a general literary description, like this author, are more difficult to point-out, than those who are only politicians of a particular party. Mr. Burke has been named as Junius upon something which, I think, approaches to proof; and the author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers has been generally conceived to be Mr. Mason. The very temper, politicks, and taste, of these two gentlemen seemed to point them out strongly. But, in 'The Pursuits of Literature,' the fields are spacious and unbounded through which the author traverses; the politicks which he professes are too general to circumscribe him, or define the men with whom he lives or acts (as in the case of Junius); his subjects are universal, in theology, morality, criticism, the *Belles Lettres*, and in every department of learning which is either useful, recondite, or ornamental. Here and there an anecdote is not sufficiently correct, and sometimes indeed I have observed he has silently revised them. Some names are inserted on particular occasions, which had better been omitted. But this is always the case in satire. His fears concerning the Emigrant Priests, and all the French of every description, are strong; and I should fear that they are too well founded in general, and should be attended to. His language is uncommonly bold and strong on this subject. We are fallen upon the times of terror in every thing which affects Government and social happiness. The preachers of *unqualified tolerance of all opinions*, Vol-

taire, d'Alembert, Condorcet, and all the tyrannical French philosophizing crew, have shewn, both in their own persons and in those of their disciples, THAT persecution and cruelty are lawful when Religion and Regal power are to be destroyed, or the profession of any Religion is to be annihilated or discountenanced. Such is the tolerance of French Philosophy; and such is the peace they give to the cottage, and the fraternity with which they embrace their friends. For my own part, I feel myself under many obligations to this author, for his various and uncommon exertions. He has shewn to the publick, distinctly and at large, in what manner, and by what men, and by what authors, they have been deceived. He has shewn how they have attempted to enervate the mind by trifling pursuits, or to bewilder it by sophistry, or confound and astonish by paradox, and sometimes by downright nonsense. He has shewn the weakness as well as the wickedness of all their endeavours. This is the true use of Learning and Poetry, when they are brought forth to support government, religion, society, good manners, and literature, and to guard mankind from open and insidious attacks upon them all, in a time like the present, perilous and uncertain beyond all example.

"If there is a single book now extant which should be studied carefully, from the tendency and high-bearing of the soundest and best principles, sacred, political, and literary, and from the manner of holding forth whatever the public ought to know for their approbation or for their censure and everlasting contempt, I scruple not to affirm, that book is 'The Pursuits of Literature.' Yours, &c.

"A Friend to the Constitution of Great Britain, and its preservation from all her Enemies, foreign and domestic, of whatever Description."

Mr. URBAN, March 3.

IN Mr. Drake's History of York, p. 539, n. l, is an abstract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Bret relative to suffragan bishops, "written on occasion of an enquiry made by this gentleman about Abp. Kempe's suffragans, from his Register, in order to illustrate the life of that Prelate, now [1736] in writing by the Rev. Mr. Peg, of Gomonham, in Kent." H.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

THE inclosed paper was the other morning brought to me by a gentleman who has been many years my neighbour in the country; and, were I at liberty to mention his name, I am persuaded



202 *Emigrants misrepresented in The Pursuits of Literature.* [Mar.]

"Me, me; adsum qui feci: in me conver-  
tite ferrum, [ausus,  
O Rutuli, mea laus\* omnis: nihil istæ, nec  
Nec potuit: cælum hoc et conscia sidera  
testor:

number of Catholics, in this coun-  
try. But why for this purpose have  
recourse to misrepresentation? Let the  
matter be stated candidly.

The admission of so many Roman

204 *Emigrants misrepresented in The Pursuits of Literature.* [Mar.]

then made, nor till they were removed  
in September and October, 1796;  
but the fact is, that not one person  
was admitted into it who was not an  
Emigrant.

Thus this Author and Letter-writer  
not only make charges which have  
been already confuted, but add to  
them others, which it is difficult to re-  
fute by positive proof, because they  
were not made till the establish-  
ment itself was broken up and dispersed.

But this is not the only instance of  
the gross mistake or misrepresentation  
of this author.

In the preface to the IVth and last  
part of his work, p. 220, printed in  
July, 1797, he says,

"In England the French priests, in a  
body, have been chased from the King's  
house at Winchester; and it appears that a  
sum of FIVE HUNDRED and FORTY thou-  
sand pounds (in capitals) has been issued  
for the use of the French emigrants, sac-  
red and profane, in the course of the year  
1796. This is ratified by a vote of Par-  
liament."

And, in the note;

"Thus are the services of the French  
Emigrants, sacred and profane, annually  
requited by the munificence of the British  
Parliament."

Again, in a note, p. 301,

"The reader may be surpris'd, but he  
will find by the papers laid on the table of  
the House of Commons, on the 21st of  
December, 1796, that no less a sum than  
540,000*l.* was issued, in one year, for the  
French priests and Emigrants, sacred and  
profane."

For the truth of this fact the author  
refers to "Woodfall's Parliamentary  
Register, 1796, vol. I. p. 524." Know-  
ing this was not so, I endeavoured to  
refer to his authority, but could find  
no such work as Woodfall's Parliamen-  
tary Register for 1796; and, on ex-  
amining his *Debates* for that period,  
can find no such statement in the page  
referred to; but, whatever may be the  
mistake in the page or title of his au-  
thority referred to, there is no doubt  
that the fact itself is a mistake. It ap-  
pears from the Treasury warrants  
themselves, which I have examined,  
that the whole sum granted to the  
French Emigrants, Clergy and Laity,  
up to Dec. 31st, 1796, is 452,948*l.*  
7*s.* 6*d.* It is not denied that this is a  
large sum for this service; but then their  
great numbers, the cruel manner in  
which they were driven, at the point of  
the bayonet, into this country; the vo-

luntary contributions that were made in  
their favour for a full twelvemonth be-  
fore there was occasion to have recourse  
to Parliament; and the absolute im-  
possibility they were under of return-  
ing to their own country; must like-  
wise be taken into consideration. The  
circumstance of their being maintained  
so long a period as 14 months by the  
voluntary contributions of Individuals,  
at an expence of above 80,000*l.* shews  
strongly the general feeling of the pub-  
lick on this head; add to which, that,  
in the various conflicts of parties, from  
their first arrival here in September  
1792 to the present day, the equity  
and propriety of this measure have  
not been questioned in Parliament;  
nay, it has been mentioned, by some  
members of Opposition, as matter of  
complaint against the Minister; that  
he has sometimes suffered these mis-  
erable men to wait too long for the  
pittance that had been allotted to  
them.

But now, it seems, the proper time is  
arrived, not only for stating this na-  
tional act of Christian charity in the  
most invidious colours, but for exag-  
gerating the sums that have been gran-  
ted to them, and for depreciating the  
gratitude of those on whom they are  
bestowed.

I am sure, this indiscriminate cen-  
sure will not be approved of by candid  
men of any party or of any religion:  
If any undeserving persons partake of  
this national bounty, let them be  
struck off the list, whether of the  
Clergy or of the Laity; but do not let  
them all be condemned for the acts of  
a few individuals: let us rather say  
with Dr. Sturges that,

"It is surely but justice to these unfor-  
tunate men, "suff'ers for that religion  
which they professed and administered  
under the antient laws of their country;  
not to give a ready admission to all com-  
plaints against them without proper infor-  
mation or proof; or, if there were any  
real ground for complaint, not to exagge-  
rate it beyond its just dimensions, and  
thereby to increase the popular dislike  
towards them. The general prejudice of  
Englishmen against their church and na-  
tion, their long stay, their maintenance by  
this country, and the excessive price of the  
necessaries of life, concurring with it, have  
already raised this dislike to an alarming  
degree, a degree by which they are conti-  
nually exposed to insults, and their perso-  
nal safety often endangered. It surely be-  
comes the wiser and more temperate part  
of

sleeping, when  
at moment  
the household,  
shed by these



Catholic bishop for mere Catholic purposes." Pursuits of Literature, p. III. p. 156, & seq.

He would likewise insinuate in a note, and in his introductory letter to the last edition, p. 17, that they have been dispersed *since that warning was given*; whereas the fact is, that orders were given for their removal early in September, 1796, and the removal actually took place in that and the following month. Thus, whatever was the reason of their removal, it certainly was not in consequence of this "warning," which was not published till two or three months afterwards.

But the author is not content with his own misrepresentations; he very kindly, with much earnestness, refers the reader in his note, p. 158, to a "Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham on the express Subject of the numerous Emigrant French Priests, by a Layman;" printed in 1796; who says, p. 8;

"They are set upon an eminence as a college of Romish priests; they are themselves the judges of their own fitness or unfitness for their admission into the King's house, and when and where the members may be dispersed to the best advantage, and by whom best replaced.—You would imagine that *Emigrants* supplied their place. *Nil horum*—no verbose and tedious epistle from the Bishop of St. Pol de Leon; but letters of admission, not only for Emigrants, but for boys and English natives, for Catholics and Papists born in this country, under the same episcopal signature."

But, says the Letter-writer, "the King's house at Winchester is to be evacuated;" and, in a note, "if the French priests should have been removed from the King's house when this letter is published (which was the case), this is an exact statement of their proceedings when they were there." It is an exact statement of the reports that were industriously circulated in the early part of 1796; but which, as has been before stated, were completely refuted by Dr. Sturges's Enquiry.

But the author might have referred to a writer of equal authority with the letter-writer, namely, to himself, and who, I believe, are all three one and the same person, though no layman, as they pretend. He says, in a note to his epistle from Kien Long, p. 24, 15,

"It is notorious that the King's House

at Winchester is a sacred college; it is the head-quarter of the Catholic cause in this country; a seminary where near one thousand Romish priests are publicly maintained; where ordinations, conversions, instructions, and all the business of their dark divan, are held," &c.

And, again,

"It is well known that the whole collection of these priests now consists of *not above one third* (if so much) of the original Emigrants; the remainder being *now* supplied with boy-priests, who are not Emigrants, pert and insolent to the members of our Established Church, without the least gratitude for the unequalled and inconsiderate protection which they receive from the State."

Now, undoubtedly, all this would be very indecent and very alarming; but, fortunately, this matter is totally misrepresented. See the letter of Dr. Sturges; who says,

"Here had been, as we all knew, three ordinations; but the last was two years ago. One was by the Bishop of St. Pol de Leon; the only one he has holden in England. In all these three the number of persons advanced was thirty-three, from seven French dioceses; thirty-two of these were *before* irrevocably fixed in the ecclesiastical profession, and the remaining one was appointed to a low order, which did *not* fix him, but left him at liberty to betake himself to any other way of life. This account of the ordinations seems to me to do away the offensive part of them; which was, that, without necessity, there being no functions for such persons when ordained to perform, *fresh men* should be engaged in the ecclesiastical profession, and be made to subsist, as such, on the charity of this country, being precluded thereby from gaining their subsistence by any other means. As to students, not Ecclesiastics, Mr. M. assured me there was only one of that description in the King's house, and who was to leave it in the course of this week. This person has not lived on the charity, but his board is paid for by the grand Vicar of Baieux, who lives in London, and is brought to account. All besides are Ecclesiastics; and, as to their age and ranks as such, I have before me a note from Mr. M. himself, in which he says there are only *twenty-nine* who are not priests. So far is it from being true, that at least *two-thirds* of the whole number are improper objects of the charity."

Dr. Sturges does not say any thing of the charge of there being *non Emigrants*, as well as Emigrants, in this House; because the charge was not then



work of two centuries, and was finished in 1185. At the bottom of the Northern tower of this stupendous edifice is a curious monument of Gothic architecture. It is a rural calendar under the emblematic representation of a zodiac. This seems to be done in imitation of the Indians, who frequently carve a zodiac in this style on the walls of their pagodas.

A marble *benitier*, vessel for holy water, is surrounded with what Alvarez has denominated a recurrent, or Cancrine verse, which forms the same words beginning at each end:

NON ON ANOMHMATA, MH MONAN OVIN.

Of this strange and difficult species a distich was made as an epitaph to Henry IV. by Paschafias:

"Arca, serenum me gere regem, munere sacra,

Solem, aulas, animos, omina salva, melos."

The altar in the choir is strikingly magnificent. It is made of Egyptian marble, in the form of an antique sepulchre. The front is adorned with a *baso-relievo* in gilt bronze, and the figures are rich and beautiful. The groupe in the centre behind is particularly attractive. It is a marble sculpture by the elder Coustou, representing the Holy Virgin holding on her knees the head of Jesus descended from the cross. Grief and Resignation are painted in her features with a striking effect. A kneeling angel supports an arm of Christ, another his crown of thorns. Behind stands a cross of white marble; which, by the sculptor's art, by time, and by the neglect of the vergers to keep it free from dust, appears exactly like wood.

In this church are no less than 25 chapels, some of which are adorned with elegant pieces of painting and sculpture. In the chapel of Harcourt is represented the count of that name, as he appeared to the countess in a dream, rising from the grave, opening with one hand the lid of the tomb, and with the other beckoning to her. On one side, Death stands ready to obey the decrees of Heaven, and join her for ever with her loved husband. On the other, the angels direct her view to the regions of bliss and immortality.

The conductor seldom fails to relate the event that gave a name to the *chapel of the damned*. A celebrated canon of Notre Dame, remarkable for his pulpit eloquence and for a great repu-

tation for sanctity, during the obsequies performed at his burial, raised his head thrice from the bier, and thrice cried aloud in a lamentable voice, "I am doomed to eternal damnation by the just decree of God!" When this story is related, as it was to us, in the dusk of the evening, amidst this gloomy pile of Gothic monuments, where Charlemagne lies mouldered into dust, and where every object is a sad memento of mortality, insensible must be the breast of him who does not shudder with horror, though he may be perfectly convinced that what he has heard is a fiction.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Coventry, Feb. 13.

AS the letter of Candidus on The Pursuits of Literature has appeared; silence, on my part, may now be construed into conviction and assent; but conviction is to be acquired by solid argument, and assent should only be granted where truth is well supported. His reasoning is not sufficiently conclusive; and that his statement is not perfectly correct, I trust, I shall be able to prove.

I possess not, sir, the nice sagacity and critical acumen of your correspondent, who refers me to no small number of pages for "inelegant sentences," "trite or vulgar expressions," "feeble, ungrammatical, or obscure passages;" and, though I should gain the praise of being an accurate judge of composition if I entered into his opinion, I must even now declare, that I peruse the poem with much pleasure, that I consider many parts of it as written by the hand of a master, as polished, even, and harmonious, and regard the whole as a work of peculiar merit. It would be easy to particularise; but it will be sufficient merely to point out the lines, from 125 to 178, of the 4th part, in which every unprejudiced reader will acknowledge the spirit of a true poet. Objections, undoubtedly, may be urged against detached passages; yet, when the nature and subject of satire are considered, we must allow that they will not always admit the easy smoothness of versification. Our author is not often ungrammatical; he may be sometimes obscure; but this obscurity is done away in the Notes; he is seldom feeble, never vulgar. Those words which have been adopted from

sleeping, (when  
at moment  
the household,  
shed by the axe



from other writers, to give more pointed force to his own remarks, ought not to be adduced in proof against these observations\*. But I contend not that he is perfect; I do not mean to set him up as an example of unsullied purity of style. The wheat must be well winnowed which contains no husks of chaff. Dryden was not without errors; Pope sometimes faltered; and Homer moved sluggishly along.

Candidus does not refuse our author the praise of having ably defended Religion; but he denies that he has assisted the cause of Virtue. The connexion is indissoluble; one cannot be advanced without the other is benefited; and I am unwilling to refuse the man, who solemnly protests his earnestness in the good part he has chosen †, the praise of being actuated by pure intentions and conscious duty. It has been said on another occasion, and it may be repeated on this, "if a writer fall among enemies, and cannot give the marks of their conscience, he is knocked down before the reasons of his own are heard." Dryden.

That ridicule and obloquy are cast almost indiscriminately on every character, is a gross misrepresentation. Vice, not the man, is the object of censure ‡, and merit finds a due eulogium. Hear the author's own words:

"Octavius; yes, it is, it shall be mine,  
With praise appropriate still to grace my  
line." Part IV. L. 578.

Among others, on whom is bestowed a just tribute of applause, are Burke, Cowper, Giffard, Bryant, Rumford, Roscoe, Melmoth, Cumberland, Maurice, Watson, &c. &c.

For those miserable and defenceless beings who have thrown themselves on our charity, as men, as Englishmen, I trust, we all feel. But let us not forget ourselves. Let us be cautious what we cherish in our bosoms; and when the trumpet of alarm is sounded, and time seems pregnant with horror, to which we cannot even look forward without apprehension; let us be doubly wary that we find not the sword of an enemy, of aliens to

\* See *Pursuits of Literature*, p. 18, part I.

† See note to p. 16 of the advertisement to the IVth part.

‡ See advertisement to part III, in the Notes.

our land and foes to our religion, already raised to enter the heart.

The next part of your correspondent's letter which claims my notice contains his remarks on the Literary Fund. The allusion to this institution in the note, P. 13, Part IV, is so distant and indirect, that the writer of it could not mean to bring the charity into contempt: and even Candidus hesitates to say whether a gentleman there named, or the institution itself, is the particular object of remark. Every reader will allow it is only a playful observation on the poetical Barrister; I mean no disrespect to that writer; his works have afforded me much pleasure; I esteem his abilities. The Literary Fund is not vilified; and there is nothing in the whole note which can justify the accusation of malignity.

Had my letter been read with that attention which was due to it, if it called for the serious reply of Candidus, I should not have been charged with a defence of anonymous *abuse*. Our author, it should be remembered, attacks works already in the hands of the publick, and marks down as fair game opinions which have been made known to the world. If such are founded on the firm basis of moral rectitude, if they really assist the cause of science, his satire will lose its edge, and be deservedly neglected; if, on the contrary, they are degrading and insulting to virtue, or tend only to the perversion of learning, they demand reprobation, they merit the severity of the correcting scourge. The authority of names can add no force to argument; the demonstrations of Euclid would not be less perfect were the author yet unknown. Does the Literary world then make no enquiry concerning the justice of this satire, when the work at large confessedly bears those marks of erudition which claim its attention? Superficial readers are not likely to peruse such a publication; and the scientific and virtuous are not easily biased and misled.

Though I have been called, Sir, to make these remarks, from the motives I have before named, I am aware the act may draw upon me the charge of presumption. My efforts are weak; and the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* requires no auxiliary defence; his own work will sufficiently refute  
most



most of the objections which have been hitherto urged against it by his assailants. This I shall now leave them to dissect. For an answer to the last question of your correspondent, I wish him to turn to the advertisement to the second part. I could wish too, that the candid man would impartially consider the author's design, and the general objects of satire. I have yet found no proof that "he set down to his work without any other determinate object than to throw ridicule or obloquy upon as many persons as he could think of;" that he is "a dark assassin," "a malignant libeller," one who "violates every principle of candour and justice," who is "prompted by a base and unfeeling heart."

In conclusion, I am not a blind admirer of the writer of the Pursuits of Literature. He has walked, perhaps, over some fields which should have remained untrodden, but from others he has collected flowers which will continue to bloom while moral conduct, social order, and true Literature, our Laws, our Government, and Religion, have any influence on the hearts of thinking men.

AN OBSCURE INDIVIDUAL.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 15.

I HOPE you will excuse my troubling you with a line or two on a subject which is peculiarly interesting to the publick. I confess I have as much curiosity as any man or woman can have to discover the author or authors of the celebrated work on the Pursuits of Literature. But I have hitherto been unsuccessful. I have read all that has been stated in your excellent Magazine. I have all the pamphlets, vulgar, scurrilous, or complimentary, on the subject. I have, however, received no satisfaction from them as to the matter of fact. If proofs, such as have been lately given, are to be admitted, we shall never be at a loss to discover any secret. Mr. Almon has lately published a ridiculous proof of the author of Junius's Letter; but every body who writes now-a-days thinks he can also prove. Believe me, Sir, both these talents are rather uncommon. I think the author of the "Pursuits of Literature" is in the same kind of obscurity as ever. The names of Cumberland, Anstey, Huddesford, Stephen Weston, Rennell, Goodall, Harry Dampier, Mathias, Wrangham,

Coombe, Mansell, Knapp, Colman, Jun. and many others (chiefly Etonians), have been mentioned frequently, but without the least proof whatsoever against any one of them. Nothing but the merit and importance of the work to the nation at large, and the poetical spirit which animates it throughout, would have given such far-famed celebrity to it. I wish they would ascribe it to me, Mr. Urban. You smile, I dare say, at the humility of your correspondent. I never had but one opinion myself, which is, that it comes from Eton directly or indirectly, or from a person or persons intimately connected with the university of Cambridge. The honour which attaches to the bare suspicion of being equal to the whole, or even a part, of the work, is great indeed. He must be a downright fool who would be afraid of being thought the author of it. After all, whom has he to contend with of any consequence? All the men of character, probity, and real learning, are with him and his friends. A few poetasters and democrats, the Shakespeare people, Godwin, and Lewis, are against him. What then? He has certainly been imprudent in a few places, in my opinion; but every satirist, and he among the rest, will now and then be slipshod. But this poet, as the British Critic informs me, has from edition to edition corrected many errors, and listened to some advice. This is stranger than any thing in the whole business. A satirist taking advice! It is quite new to me. I do still think, but I speak only from conjecture, that the present provost and masters of Eton college could point him out if they chose. But they seem to me, from secret pride or affection, to be willing to conceal him. This is conjecture; but there is nothing but conjecture from beginning to end.

"Juvit sumpta ducem, juvit dimissa potestas."

It is good for any man, however high he may be, to have been suspected, though on ever so slight a foundation. But I wish he would come forth. Why should he not? If, as he seems to intimate in that masterly and consummate performance, the Introductory Letter to the work, that one friend in particular is privy to it, why will he not take also the spirit of Nisus, and defend Euryalus?

Me,

sleeping, when  
at moment  
the household,  
shew by the name



"Me, me; adsum qui fesi: in me conver-  
tite ferrum, [ausus,  
O Rutoli, mea laus\* omnis: nihil iste, nec  
Nec potuit: cœlum hoc et conscia sidera  
testor:

*Tantum infelicit nimum dilexit amicum."*

I shrewdly suspect, but I will not assert, that the author will find a meaning in the *last* line. In some expectation of an open avowal of the hand which planned and executed this great service to his country, in the hour of need and danger, *for the present* I conclude this subject; and, with many apologies for having taken up so much of your time, I remain your true friend and faithful adherent.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.

THERE has been much enquiry who is the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*;" but I wish to dedicate a little time to the work itself, which is undoubtedly that of a man of parts, learning, and knowledge of the world, all of which are exerted with an ardent zeal in support of the Religion and Constitution of his country, and which at this time cannot be too much admired and applauded. It were to be wished, however, that he had been more sparing of *personal* invective and sarcasm, especially as he scatters his arrows, and wounds all around him, with the illiberal advantage of being invulnerable, and even unassailable, himself. The sarcasm or misrepresentation of a news-paper, or of an ordinary anonymous pamphlet, passes unheeded, and the authors of them skulk under the contempt with which they are treated; but this is beneath the refuge of a man who professes to be an admirer and an observer of the laws of honour, morality, and religion.

But the part of his work against which I wish to guard the reader is, as to his want of information, or want of candour, on the subject of the French Emigrant priests. And here I must again pay that tribute that is due to him for his zeal in favour of Protestantism and the Church of England; and I entirely agree with him in every caution that is thrown out against the growth of Popery, and increasing the

number of Catholics, in this country. But why for this purpose have recourse to misrepresentation? Let the matter be stated candidly.

The admission of so many Roman Catholics into this country is undoubtedly one of the evils of the French revolution; and it was thought at their very first reception here, in the winter 1792-3, that they could be kept cheaper, and watched more narrowly, in a body, than if they were dispersed individually over the country. With these views, a very numerous Committee applied to the Government and to the publick, by advertisement, in order to procure such buildings as might be best adapted for this purpose; and the King's house, Winchester, was accordingly fitted-up for the reception of about 700. See an account of the establishment itself, and the conduct of those who were the objects of it, not in anonymous paragraphs and pamphlets, but by a gentleman who visited it, and permitted his account to be printed at the time, namely, Thomas Bowdler, esq. in a letter to Lord Bathurst, March 23, 1793. Here they continued (from Dec. 1793 till Sept. 1796) a monument of the national benevolence and commiseration; when the circumstances of the war, and the intelligence received by Government of a threatened invasion, made it desirable to convert the King's house into barracks for the troops that were to be stationed in that neighbourhood. Till the winter preceding, viz. 1795-6, there had never been the smallest objection or remonstrance, public or private, against the residence of the French priests in the King's house at Winchester; and when reports to their prejudice were circulated about this time, they received a complete refutation by an enquiry instituted by desire of the Committee; as may be seen in Dr. Sturges's letter to the chairman, dated March 23, 1796, inserted in your vol. LXVI. p. 373.

Notwithstanding this, the author of this work, who did not publish the third part of it till the winter, 1796, takes the opportunity of inveighing against this establishment in the most opprobrious language, calling it "the great college of priests, and headquarters of the Catholic cause, tenanted by priests, emigrant and non emigrant, supported by the public money, the expenditure of which is directed by a Catholic

\* The original is *fraus*; which, were I to translate it, would be thus.

"O! pious fraud of patriot charity!"



Copied from a MS. note in another edition of Chatelard <sup>about 1838</sup> J.H.

Thuanus, in his History, bears ample testimony to the Groundwork of this Tale. "Ante 26 annos, cum e' Gallia in patriam reversionem fecit fiat Maria, Henricus Monorantius Danvilla, Anna E.M. filius, qui eam perdit' deperibat, ad fines usque Gallie eam fuerat comitatus. Discedens, unus ex Nobilibus suis Catalarium reliquit, qui amores suos apud Reginam prooveret. Verum ille alienos amores suos fecit, et venustatis suo fiducia fretus, eo vesanis ac heuientatis proventus est, ut, dum de Regina gratia non desperat, sub lecto, in quo illa dormiebat, se abdiderit, eam odum noctis operans, ubi a famulis deprehensus, upsus jussu securi perussus est." Thuan's. l. 29. - vel Thuan. Emul's. P. l. p. 354. -

leeping, (when  
at moment  
the household,  
had by the way

In the Diet. Hist. he is noticed under the name of Chatelard, & the same story told. But this work makes him a native of Scotland; if so, neither name could be exactly right. It is more likely that he was, as the D.H. represents him, a descendant of Bayard. It appears there that Brantome also relates his passion and fate.



vestive and sarcasm, especially as he scatters his arrows, and wounds all around him, with the illiberal advantage of being invulnerable, and even unaffailable, himself. The sarcasm or misrepresentation of a news-paper, or of an ordinary anonymous pamphlet, passes unheeded, and the authors of them skulk under the contempt with which they are treated; but this is beneath the refuge of a man who professes to be an admirer and an observer of the laws of honour, morality, and religion.

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\* The original is *fraus*; which, were I to translate it, would be thus.

"O! pious fraud of patriot charity."



the bed in which she was sleeping, [When  
Spencer? he appeared at a convenient moment  
= appearing of the night] he was seized by the household,  
and, by their command, perished by the axe



Ante 26 annos, cum e Gallia in patriam reversionem  
[feci(?)] fiat Maria, Henricus Homorantius Damville  
Annae E.M. filius, qui eam perditē deperibat,  
ad fines usque Galliae eam fuerat comitatus,  
Discendens, unum ex nobilibus suis Catalarium  
(Chatelard) reliquit, qui amores suos apud Reginam  
promoveret. Verum ille alienos amores suos  
fecit, et venustatis suo fiducia fretus, eo  
vesaniae et dementiae proventus est, ut, dum  
de Reginae gratia non desperabat, sub lecto,  
in quo illa dormiebat, se abdiderit, commodum  
noctis [openens(?)], ubi a famulis deprehensus,  
[Ipsius] jussu securi percussus est.

Twenty-six years before, when it happened that  
Mary was to return from France to her own  
country, Henri Homorant Damville (?), the  
son of Anna E.M., who was violently in love  
with her, was her companion to the borders of  
France. On parting, he left one of his nobles,  
Catalarius (Chatelard) to push forward his  
love suit with the Queen. <sup>(Chatelard)</sup> He really did make  
the other's love affair his own, and depending  
on the certainty of his attractiveness, he was  
driven by his folly and madness to such an  
extent that, as he did not despair of gaining  
the Queen's favour, he hid himself under



271. *An Authentic Account of the Shakspeare MSS. &c.* By W. H. Ireland.

IN order to exonerate his father from the charge of forging the MSS. in question, which have imposed on so many respectable persons, whose judgments are not uniform on every subject, his son comes forward, and, in an ill-written and worse-printed pamphlet, avows himself the *sole author* and *contriver* of this most impudent and unparalleled forgery, as much inferior to those of Pfalmanazar and Chatterton, as it exceeds them in its success in point of expence and pecuniary loss. There are who refuse to believe the Devil himself when he speaks truth; and certain it is that a person in the habit of lying and forging from his boyhood, and following those practices for vanity and sport, is unworthy of credit in his more advanced life, even when he affects to restore to his father the reputation he has robbed him of; his *confession* may be as unreal as his Shakspeare; and himself unworthy of that indulgence which is the certain inmate of every *Englishman's* bosom."





Ante 26 annos, cum e Gallia in patriam reversionem  
 [feci(?)] fiat Maria, Henrici Momorantius Damiville,  
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 vesaniae et (dementati  
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 (Ipsius jussu securi

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 son of Anna E. M., who was violently in love  
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 the other's love affair his own, and depending  
 on the certainty of his attractiveness, he was  
 driven by his folly and madness to such an  
 extent that, as he did not despair of gaining  
 the Queen's favour, he hid himself under

Where find resources for the high design?  
 Great Hayley! thou who lead'st the tune-  
 ful band,  
 Say, why neglect a nation's debt to pay?  
 Record in numbers worthy of thy Mute  
 The Poet of the Seasons? Beattie! thou  
 Whose Minstrel raises thee in high-esteem,  
 Say, why unsung thy favourite Thomson's  
 praise?  
 Since none of you have yet essay'd the  
 Permit an humble Bard, unknown to fame,  
 A Muse unbred in academic shades,  
 In untought strains to wake the sleeping  
 lyre.  
 But where begin? where all the beauties  
 That charm the youthful fancy? Where  
 but in  
 His transcript of the Seasons? There we  
 The animated verse; the fervid thought;  
 The just and pleasing metaphor, that steals  
 In grateful raptures o'er th' enamour'd  
 heart.  
 'Twere endless to recount the various  
 That shine conspicuous in his matchless song,  
 And court our observation; yet of those  
 Most obvious and alluring let the Muse  
 Shew in succession to th' astonish'd eye  
 Of nice discrimination; thence to trace  
 Some pleasing moral from the harmless lay.  
 See, in his Spring, how beautiful he paints  
 The rural labours of the simple swain;  
 Then hide the thoughtful face of





101

Black & white  
1891



Extract from "Fifty Years of Green Room Gossip" or  
Recollections of an Actor by W. Donaldson 1881

Montague Talbot was the light comedian of Dublin. His line of characters were the elegant and refined gentlemen of the old school, such as "Ranger" in "The Suspicious Husband" "Dorivour" in "The Belle Strategem" "Mirabel" in "The Inconstant" "Rolando" in "The Honey moon" "Lord Duke" in "High Life Below Stairs" "Lord Ogilby" in "The Clandestine Marriage" "Charles Surface & Monsieur Morbleu". Talbot was a distinct actor from Lewis, who excelled in another range, such as Rover, Goldfinch, Wapiti, Tom Shuffleton and Mercutio. When a distinguished writer leaves behind his opinion of an actor's abilities, that ought to be received as the strongest proof of talent. Crofton Croker, in his splendid work, "The Familiar Epistles, published in Dublin in 1805, speaks of Talbot in the following lines



# Items in Samuel J'd's. Scrap Folio Vol 2.

Portrait of Astle original

" " James Braden photo

" ~~J. Blunt~~ ~~original~~ Taken

" ~~Burke~~ ~~Edmund~~ Taken

" Geo. Chalmers original Taken

" Mrs Jordan original

" Cumberland original

" ~~Bate Dudley~~ original Taken

" ~~Earl Sandwich~~ original

The Doctor Dissected Taken

Geo 4<sup>th</sup> as P. of Wales

orig<sup>l</sup> notefest of Geo 4<sup>th</sup> death

Part of Gross original

" ~~Geo. Hardinge~~ & auth.

C. Garden Programme ~~Zone~~ 1801

Part. in Isaac Heard original

Program - Haymarket

Part of King - actor original

" of Mrs Lichell

Several Portrs of Lady Hamilton

2 Portrs of Macklin original

Part of Michle original

" of Peter Pindar

2 " of Gent<sup>l</sup> Smith orig

" of Bennet Thurstn orig

" of Walpole orig

" of Rousseau orig

" " Lord Lovat. orig (Hagitt)

and Country  
Directory

folio

core (1796)

huell (1796)

Thomas (1796)

MacKenzie

Figes

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will (1796)

island

Fairwell (1796)

martelli

Creed (1796)



in "The Honey moon" Lord Duke in "High Life Below Stairs"  
Lord Ogilby in "The Clandestine Marriage" Charles Surface &  
Monsieur Morbleu. Talbot was a distinct actor from Lewis,  
who excelled in another range, such as Rover, Goldfinch, Vapid, Tom  
Shuffleton and Mercutio. When a distinguished writer leaves behind  
his opinion of an actor's abilities, that ought to be received as the  
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in the following lines



# Life of Samuel Ireland in Folio Scrap Book 2<sup>nd</sup> vol.

Cuttings, accounts & sometimes parts of the subject

1. Thomas Astle F.R.S. &c Keeper of the Records in the Tower  
(1735-1805) Engraved portrait
- The Barnard family, one of whom married S. I.'s daughter  
Portraits, views, and ~~miniatures~~ their arms, including  
with S. Ireland's arms, includes account of & views of  
London Colney, of which S. I.'s grandsons were owners,  
Anna Maria Ireland sister daughter of S. I.  
with her etchings & letters from her new relation etc  
Park-Gates - also a pedigree of the Barnards
- James Bendley, Commissioner of the Stamp Office  
& book collector, portrait.
- James Braden, wrote pamphlet on the new MSS.  
portrait
- James Boswell views of his two humors, &c  
47 to 50 Alderman John Boydel, friend of S. I.'s  
views & portrait.
- Prologue to "Fortigen" written by Sir James  
Blackburne - ~~engraved portrait~~
- General John Burgoyne friend of S. I.'s  
& portraits views & his son General Sir John  
Burgoyne
- Edmund Burke, ~~engraved portrait~~, views, facsimile  
of writing
- Thomas Caldecot, Barrister
- John Calley, expert on old coins.
- Genl Chalmers, ~~engraved portrait~~, wrote  
at least two ponderous letters with new MSS
- St James's Palace, engraved part & views
- Duke of Clarence & Mrs Jordan
- Chas. Alexander Crickett
- John Frank Newton
- Richard Cumberland ~~engraved portrait~~
- Richd Ayston & Thos. & Wm Darnel  
engraved part of W. Darnel
- John Dent
- Dr Dodd
- Sir Hy Bate Dudley engraved part.  
& Piece of Admiralty - Views Vauxhall  
engr. part of Mrs Hartley
- Sir F. Martin Eden
- Earl of Exeter
- Dr Rich Farmer
- Gilbert Franklin
- Mrs A. M. Freeman views
- Port of Earl Sandhurst View of Westminster Abbey  
~~engraved portrait~~
- Pedigree of the Coppernays
- Wills of Fyok Coppernays De Burgh & John Coppernays

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- 147 Col. Gen. Chapman & George  
 149 Jerningham & Geo. 4<sup>th</sup> part of Mrs Jerningham &  
 to 156 <sup>to</sup> ~~X~~ official notification of Geo 4<sup>th</sup> death <sup>Geo 4<sup>th</sup>, Drew</sup>  
 157 John Gifford  
 159 to 166 Grose portraits  
 167 George Hardinge engraving part, autographs, col:  
 to 172 View of Philosophical Society  
 173 } Thomas Harris 12 Progresses of the Garden  
 to 178 }  
 179 to 183 Warren Hastings col: part, views portrait  
 188 to 190 Isaac Heard engraving part; views  
 193 The Heber & Herbert Latham  
 195 Bewick  
 197 Lewis  
 199 to 204 Chas Ward & Jane Linley  
 205 Wm Jackson  
 207 to 209 Thos. King engraving part  
 211 Linley of both, Drews Portraits engraving part Mrs Latham  
 to 254  
 257 to 262 Mackla 2 engraving part  
 263 to 266 Mickle engraving part  
 267 to 272 John Nicholl  
 272 A Nixon  
 273 to 276 John Palmer  
 277 to 280 Pratt  
 281 to 284 Peter Pindar - good part  
 285 to Ryland  
 290  
 291 Gent: Smith 2 engraving part  
 to 296  
 297 Thomas Sheridan  
 to 300  
 301 Jas. Winter Lake  
 303 to 304 Samuel Thurnton engraving part  
 304 John Thane  
 305 to 310 Walpole engraving part views  
 311 to 314 Carl Luvat engraving part & Dr Webster  
 315 to 324 Westall  
 324

who excelled in another range, such as Rover, Goldfinch, Wapiti, Tom  
 Shuffleton and Mercurio. When a distinguished writer leaves behind  
 his opinion of an actor's abilities, that ought to be received as the  
 strongest proof of talent. Crofton Croker, in his splendid work, the  
 Familiar Epistles, published in Dublin in 1805, speaks of Talbot  
 in the following lines.



*Boyle's Fashionable Court and Country Directory*

and Moore (1796)

Les Bicknell (1796)

Thomas  
argan Thomas (1796)

ander Mackenzir

Peter Fizes

Wildsmith

Smart (1896)

ed Harry (1796)

ph held (1796)

termaster

7 Barwell (1796)

a Townsend

es J. Farrell (1796)

*to Martelli*

Creed (1796)



- 147 Col. Geo. Chapman & George  
 149 Jerningham & Geo. 4<sup>th</sup> part of Mrs Jerningham  
 156<sup>to</sup> X official notification of Geo 4<sup>th</sup> death  
 157 John Gifford  
 159<sup>to</sup> 166 Grose portraits  
 167 George Hardinge engraver's part, autograph, col:  
 172<sup>to</sup> 173<sup>to</sup> 178<sup>to</sup> Thomas Harris 1<sup>st</sup> Proprietor's Current Bank  
 179 to 183 Warren Hastings col: part, views portrait

188 to 190

193

195

197

199 to 204

205

207 to 211

211 to 214

214 to 215

215 to 216

216 to 217

217 to 218

218 to 219

219 to 220

220 to 221

221 to 222

222 to 223

223 to 224

224 to 225

225 to 226

226 to 227

227 to 228

228 to 229

229 to 230

230 to 231

231 to 232

232 to 233

233 to 234

234 to 235

235 to 236

236 to 237

237 to 238

238 to 239

239 to 240

240 to 241

241 to 242

242 to 243

243 to 244

244 to 245

245 to 246

246 to 247

247 to 248

248 to 249

249 to 250

Catalogue of Prints & Drawings of  
 the English School also Works  
 of Hogarth of nearly the whole of his  
 engravings, many unique, - many  
 drawings, & just ideas of the late  
 H. P. Standly, St. Neots. Herts.  
 Sold by Christie & Manson April 1845  
 Hogarth from print from lot 862 to lot 1413  
 The Chalmers of the age  
 Lot 918 the original Print, from the  
 Strawberry Hill Collection, a brown  
 by Ireland, & copies - 5 -  
 signed E. H.

Re. Horace Walpole's Librarian  
 suggestion

my Vol. of B. of Hogarth, given  
 from Nichols Fair in Red Lion  
 fetched 9/- in Standly's sale at  
 lot 1405

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 Stuffed and Mercutio. When a distinguished writer leaves behind  
 his opinion of an actor's abilities, that ought to be received as the  
 strongest proof of talent. (of Tom Coker, in his splendid work, the  
 Familiar Epistles, published in Dublin in 1805, speaks of Talbot  
 in the following lines.



but the arrangement has not quite pleased either Charles or Harriet neither of whom could express in being that liberty in spite of "all her kindness & regard", "On the contrary" writes Charles "I find my dislike increasing with every conversation."

The Register at St. Albans  
has set forth the on the  
26<sup>th</sup> Sept 1850 that Mr. John  
Baker was named to give  
Nash Lacey, Operta by name.  
The official, Chapman Henry  
Gen. Lawrence Carter & the  
the writer were, John Briggs  
W. C. Ward, Jane Balch &  
Mary L. North.

Mr. F. O. Vane to General  
W-14. I is letter to his father  
the paper of the Boston Col  
George Eddy of Cambridge  
He wrote in his diary Dec 10 1876  
The first knowledge of William  
is called to the present day  
We are happy to hear from you  
The 2nd we saw him all they were  
you will Mr. James Gearing has  
had good much of the ship all  
of that his knowledge & interest M.I.  
was so great that he could

and Country  
Directory

and Moore (1796)

225 Bicknell (1796)

Thomas  
argan Thomas (1796)

ander Mackenzier

Peter Fizes

Wildsmith  
e. Smart (1896)

ed Harry (1796)

ph. Heald (1796)

termaster

7 Barwell (1796)

2. Townshend

es D. Fowell (1796)

to Martelli

y Creed (1796)



who excelled in another range, such as Rover, Goldfinch, Wapiti, Tom Shuffleton and Mercurio. When a distinguished writer leaves behind his opinion of an actor's abilities, that ought to be received as the strongest proof of talent. Crofton Croker, in his splendid work, The Familiar Epistles, published in Dublin in 1805, speaks of Talbot in the following lines

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 305 to  
 to 310  
 311 to a  
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 315 to 316  
 324

p. 226 Map of America &  
Long - 14 June 98  
I. H. I. signed by Henry James  
Hugely 22  
p. 227 Map of America &  
Long - 14 June 98  
p. 228 Map of America &  
Long - 14 June 98  
p. 229 Map of America &  
Long - 14 June 98



# Boyle's Fashionable Court and Country Guide and Town Visiting Directory

"The reception this volume (Cholér) may meet with, will at once decide the Editor as to the use to be made of the Transcripts still unpublished, and in his possession; comprising not only poetical, but prose effusions of the queen, relating to her favourite David Riccio, as also some productions of that musician, proving his attachment to this princess; Together with many other points of a most interesting nature."

This is conclusive, the Transcripts for "Rizzio" were made in 1805 or <sup>the</sup> previous to that year, though possibly amplified from the MSS. at the Royal Library and the Arsenal in Paris during W.H.I's

2<sup>nd</sup> residence in that City for 9 years - (probably from 1813 to 1822). See "France for the Last Seven Years or The Bourbons" but principally from the Library at Besançon.

and Moore (1796)

23 Bicknell (1796)

Thomas  
Ryan Thomas (1796)

and Mackenzie

Peter Fizes

Child Smith

Smart (1796)

and Werry (1796)

2 Reed (1796)

master

24 well (1796)

Townsend

D. Towell (1796)

Martelli

22 Moore (1796)  
Thomas Gill

23 Henry Creed (1796)



who excelled in another range, such as Rover, Goldfinch, Vapid, Tom  
 Shuffleton and Mercutio. When a distinguished writer leaves behind  
 his opinion of an actor's abilities, that ought to be received as the  
 strongest proof of talent. Crofton Croker, in his splendid work, *The  
 Familiar Epistles*, published in Dublin in 1805, speaks of Talbot  
 in the following lines

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 157 j  
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Elucidation of Date when the M.S.  
 of 'Rizzio' was written.

G.R. James in his Preface to 'Rizzio'  
 p. 22 writes that the last Novel W.H.I.  
 produced was 'Rizzio'.

The last novel W.H.I. wrote other than  
 'Rizzio' was 'The Catholic' 1807. G.H.L.  
 A note by G.P.R. James in W.H.I.'s Intro-  
 duction to 'Rizzio' reads "It must be  
 recollected that this (Rizzio) was written  
 more than five and thirty years ago."

This would date Rizzio as 1814 at the  
 latest. G.H.L.

Catalogue of the Sale of Chas. Mathew's Library  
 1835. states that 'Rizzio' was finished  
 only a few days before W.H.I. died.

<sup>It</sup>  
~~Probably~~ had been written long before and  
 never finished off. G.H.L.

The Prefatory Lines in Chatelar 1805, state  
 that W.H.I. was in Paris for a series of  
 years and then implies that this period  
 was five years, before he could obtain access  
 to the MSS from which Chatelar was compiled  
 in the Scotch College at Paris. 'Rizzio' was  
 compiled mostly from the Library at  
 Besancon, and ~~with~~ probability at the  
 same time as Chatelar.

But as W.H.I. in his 'Conclusion' to  
 'Chatelar' writes:-

Page 311 Chatelar to my  
 identify name 1804 to  
 1805 - 1806 my 1807



*the sources of the survey the address*  
Boyle's Fashionable Court and Country  
Guide and Town Visiting Directory

1796 & 1802

Norfolk Street.

*Annual book*

*Please keep*

3 - Holley Benson Milliken

4 - Sam Livers

42 - Edward Moore (1796)

7 - David Owen (1796)

B 41 - Charles Bicknell (1796)

8 - Sam. Ireland (1796)  
No resident men in 1802  
1804 or 1807

40 - R. G. Thomas  
(1796) Morgan Thomas (1796)

*Sam evidently left after her mother's death*

B 9 - Thomas Bolton (1796)

38 - Alexander Mackenzie

B 10 - Richard Bulmer

37 - ~~Mr~~ Peter Fizes

11 - Dr. Brocklesby (1796)

36 -

12 - J. Heaton (1796)

35 - Mrs Wildsmith

13 - T. Patherus

34 - Charles Smart (1796)

(1796) Joshua Mendes De Costa  
(1796)

33 - Richard Harry (1796)

14 - John Rose (1796)

15 - John Gotohed (1796)

31 - Joseph Keeld (1796)

16 - Mrs. Shuttleworth

30 - J. Paternoster

17 - William Bell

29 - Lady Barwell (1796)

18 - Patrick Dargentan

28 - Mrs. Townshend

19 - Richard Troward (1796)

26 - James D. Towell (1796)

20 - Mrs. Featherston (1796)

25 - Horatio Martelli

21 - Albany Wallis (1796)

24 -

22 - Dr. Grieve (1796)  
Thomas Gill

23 - Henry Creed (1796)



147 loc  
 149 per  
 156 X off  
 157 for  
 158 1/2  
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 167 1/2  
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 173 1/2  
 178 }

The Linleys of Bath  
 Note for writing to Mr. Church  
 Black.

Tell her of Ireland's Private plate  
 of James Linley & James Ireland

Familiar Epistles, published in Dublin in 1805, speaks of Talbot.  
 in the following lines

Identify names  
 Given it - see my maps



one of the reasons for Lomax  
& Halkett & Laing's stigmatising  
Chatelais as a fabrication was  
that in Geo. 3<sup>rd</sup> reign it was  
generally accepted that all the  
documents in the Scotch College  
at Paris had been destroyed  
by the French Revolutionists and  
I came to the conclusion that  
in these circumstances it must be  
a fraud until I discovered that  
George IV had <sup>had</sup> purchased the MSS  
of an abbe who <sup>had</sup> lived in the  
College throughout the Revolution  
and had preserved the documents  
in his own room, which he had  
occupied throughout the trouble &  
after. On obtaining this in-  
formation I reverted to my  
original conviction that Chatelais  
had been <sup>at least</sup> based on contemporary  
MSS. Alister Libb



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Familiar Epistles, published in Dublin in 1805, speaks of Valbat.

Identify ~~Notes~~ <sup>Notes</sup>  
 Give me - See my Maps